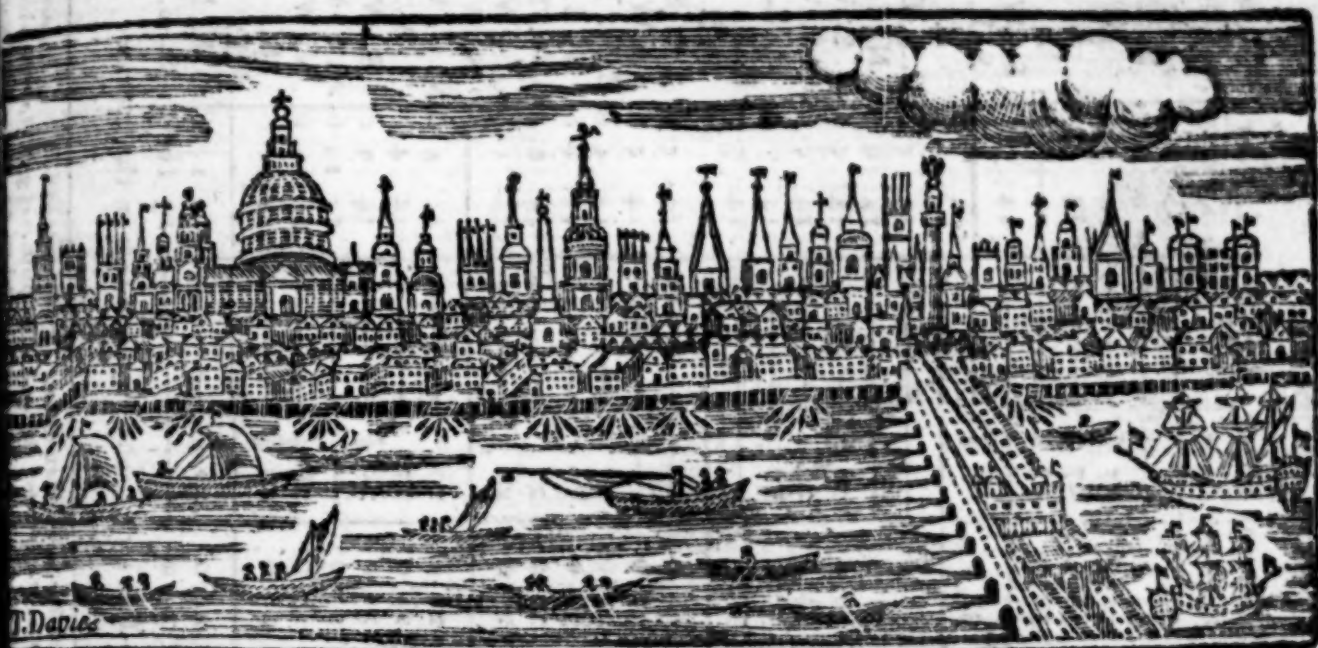


The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer* ;

For SEPTEMBER, 1768.

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With a fine Portrait of

MR. FOOTE IN THE CHARACTER OF MAJOR STURGEON,

AND

An elegant VIEW of the Earl of WESTMORELAND'S SEAT in KENT,

BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED.

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PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1768.

Bank Stock.	India Stock	Son. Sec. Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S.S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 p. C. confol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756	3 1/2 per C. 1758	4 per C. confol.	4 per C. 1763.	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Scrip.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
Sunday 166 1/2	274 1/2	—	90 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	—	33 0	27 1/2	—	1 4 6	N. E.	cloudy
166	274 1/2	—	90	89	90	90	96 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	—	34 0	27 1/2	—	4 5 6	N. E.	rain
167	274 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	103 1/2	—	34 0	27 1/2	—	14 5 6	E.	fair
167 1/2	275	106	—	89	91	90	—	—	103 1/2	—	37 0	27 1/2	—	14 5 6	E.	rain
167 1/2	275 1/2	—	275 1/2	89 1/2	91	10 1/2	—	—	—	101 1/2	37 0	27 1/2	—	14 5 6	S. W.	rain
Sunday 167 1/2	276 1/2	—	—	89 1/2	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. E.	rain
167 1/2	275	—	90	89	90	90 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	38 0	—	—	14 5 6	E.	cloudy
167	275	105 1/2	89 1/2	89	90	89 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	37 0	—	—	14 5 6	S. b. E.	windy
167	274 1/2	—	89 1/2	88 1/2	90	89 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	36 0	27 1/2	—	14 5 6	N. E.	windy
167	275	—	89 1/2	88 1/2	90	89 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	34 0	27 1/2	—	14 5 6	W. S. W.	fair
Shut	274 1/2	—	89 1/2	88 1/2	90	89 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	Shut	36 0	27 1/2	—	14 7 0	W. S. W.	fine
Sunday	274 1/2	—	—	88 1/2	90	89 1/2	—	—	102 1/2	—	36 0	27 1/2	—	14 7 0	N. E.	fine
—	275	—	89	88 1/2	90	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	36 0	—	—	14 7 0	E. N. E.	fine
—	274 1/2	—	89	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	37 0	—	—	14 5 6	N. E.	fine
—	274 1/2	105	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	37 0	—	—	14 5 6	S. b. E.	rain
—	274 1/2	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	37 0	—	—	14 5 6	S. W.	rain
—	274 1/2	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	35 0	27 1/2	—	14 5 6	E. N. E.	fine
—	274 1/2	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	33 0	27 1/2	—	14 5 6	N. E.	rain
—	274 1/2	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	29 0	27 1/2	—	14 5 6	E. N. E.	rain
Sunday	275	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	29 0	27 1/2	—	14 5 6	S. W.	rain
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—	275	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	28 0	27 1/2	—	14 4 6	N. N. W.	rain
—	275	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	28 0	27 1/2	—	14 4 6	N. N. W.	rain
—	275	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	28 0	27 1/2	—	14 4 6	W.	rain
—	275	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	27 0	26 1/2	—	14 3 6	S. W.	rain
—	275	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	27 0	26 1/2	—	14 3 6	S. W.	rain
—	275	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	27 0	26 1/2	—	14 3 6	W. S. W.	rain
164 Sunday	275	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	27 0	26 1/2	—	14 3 6	W. S. W.	rain
164	275	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	—	94 1/2	102 1/2	—	27 0	26 1/2	—	14 3 6	N. W.	rain
163	273 1/2	—	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	88 1/2	—	92 1/2	—	—	25 0	26 1/2	—	14 15 6	E.	fine
—	273 1/2	—	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	88 1/2	—	92 1/2	—	—	24 0	26 1/2	—	14 15 6	E.	fine
—	273 1/2	—	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	88 1/2	—	92 1/2	—	—	19 0	26 1/2	—	14 16 0	b. E.	fine
—	273 1/2	—	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	88 1/2	—	92 1/2	—	—	—	26 1/2	—	14 16 0	S. E.	fine

CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, **Stock-Broker**, who buys and sells in the Stocks by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

[illegible]

[illegible]



M^R FOOTE,

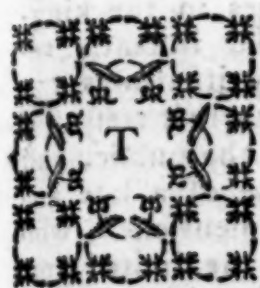
in the Character of Major Sturgeon in the Mayor of Garret

T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1768.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.



THE generality of our theatrical critics, when they sit down to point out any errors in the conduct of dramatic exhibitions, always level the whole artillery of their arguments against the incapacity of authors, or the negligence of managers, and never once trouble themselves about the behaviour of the audience; hence if a poet commits a casual mistake, or if a manager is guilty of an accidental impropriety, our periodical prints are immediately filled with invectives; but if a fourth part of the audience claims an indisputable title to disturb the entertainment of the other three, night after night, during the whole course of a season, no writer is found to exclaim against the presumption, nor does one critical pen generously exert itself to plead the cause of an insulted public; on the contrary, the boldest of our playhouse declaimers suffer the incessant repetition of the injury without murmuring, and either want spirit enough to condemn it, or sense enough to find it out.

Mr. Sharpe, in his account of Italy, tells us, that the Neapolitan nobility at the theatre, very frequently spit from the boxes into the pit upon the citizens, and Mr. Baretti, in his animadversion upon Mr. Sharpe, even goes so far, as to assure us, that the citizens receive this indignity not only without resentment, but seem filled with an almost idolatrous veneration for the people by whom they are treated with so unpardonable a contempt. When an Englishman reads a passage like this, his breast immediately begins to burn, and his eye is kindled into an honest blaze of indignation; he thanks his kind stars

to

for placing him in a country where the equality of mankind is better understood, and reflects with a secret pride, that he is exposed to no insults, either from the pre-eminence of rank, or the superiority of fortune.

A dream such as this, is undoubtedly an agreeable one; but, alas! it is only a dream; recollection in a moment snatches the flattering prospect from his imagination

“ And like the baseless fabrick of a vision

“ Leaves not a wreck behind—

To speak more plainly, let us suppose, that while we are hugging ourselves up in the delightful idea of being securely defended from the insolence of the great at our theatrical exhibitions, that a sensible foreigner should characterise us in the following manner: “The people of England are extremely fond of dramatic entertainments, and the middling classes particularly pursue them with so much eagerness, as frequently to hazard not only their health, but their lives, to obtain a convenient seat in their playhouses; the prices which they pay for admission greatly exceed the rates of admission at any other theatre in Europe, and a common journeyman artisan in London often gives more to see a play, than is given by the first man of fashion for the same amusement at Paris. Yet though the English are such admirers of the drama, and though this admiration is gratified at so prodigious an expence, still there is no place in the world where the business of the stage is liable to such continual interruptions; the nobility and people of consideration, who occupy the boxes, claim a prescriptive right to disturb the performance during the whole course of the evening; and at a new piece, especially, the noise of taking their seats scarcely suffers a syllable

to be heard till the conclusion of the second act.—To go early to the play-house is a certain sign of vulgarity, and the great have their places kept for them by their servants, so that they are under no apprehension of being excluded, should they even decline to honour the representation with their presence till it is almost concluded,---- In proportion to their rank they are chiefly seated in the front of the boxes, and in proportion also to their rank they chiefly delay the moment of their appearance; by this means in the most critical scene of the best play, the actor's voice is drowned with a loud roar for the countess of *Naples-dew's* servant; the duchess of *Driveaway's* places, and the places of so many illustrious disturbers, that one would imagine ill-breeding was principally confined to the superior orders of the kingdom.—The noise occasioned by bawling out for the servants of the great, however, is not the only circumstance to be complained of, for when any of these high born auditors proceed to their places, all the other spectators are under a necessity of rising up to make way for them, which causes such a general confusion and clapping of seats, that the performers are totally disconcerted, and those who wish for the rational enjoyment of the performance, materially deprived of a pleasure which they purchase at so considerable a fatigue, as well as at so considerable an expence.

It cannot be supposed, where a people, like the English, are so passionately attached to the entertainments of the stage, but that the audience are always highly displeased at these shameful interruptions of their most sensible amusements; yet, though they frequently seem distressed at the freedom which is thus taken by the great, they either have not courage enough to resent it as an indignity, or are so weak that they do not look upon it in the light of an indignity at all.—They are either fearful of resisting the insolence of their superiors, or imagine their superiors have a right to treat them as they think proper.—Hence, though they boast so highly of their national spirit, and ridicule all the rest of Europe for paying an abject veneration to *their* nobility, they crouch themselves with the most timid servi-

lity under the contempt of their *own*, and this too at a place, where, above all others, the equality of mankind should be most carefully maintained; a place of public entertainment."

If a character like the foregoing was to be given of the English in their dramatic exhibitions, I am well persuaded, that my readers would unanimously exclaim against the supposed injustice of it, and insist, that we are by much too spirited to bear an interruption in our favourite amusements from the most exalted personages in the kingdom.—They would instantly remind me, that royalty itself was not intitled to reverence where it trespassed upon the patience of the public, and a well-known anecdote of a late august prince would be mentioned, who accidentally exceeded the limited time for drawing up the curtain in our theatres.—Yet with all the force of popular prejudice against me, and with all the authorities which can be produced, both of great understanding and quick sensibility in the middling classes of the British people, I must nevertheless affirm, that the tame humility with which they continually suffer their most rational entertainment to be disturbed by the boxes, argues very little more either of wisdom, or spirit, than is shewn by the auditors in the Neapolitan pit, when they smilingly receive a spit from their arrogant nobility.

The elegant frequenters of our boxes may possibly ask me, if they have not an indisputable right to go to the theatre at the hour which is most agreeable to their own inclinations? undoubtedly; but then they have no right to disturb the entertainment of other people; they may, if they please, be too refined to enjoy any sensation at our best pieces, except that of exhibiting their adorable persons to the company.—Let them enjoy this happiness and welcome, but let them not interrupt the attention of those underbred souls, who are delighted with the representations of reason, and the feelings of humanity, who constitute by much the majority of the audience, and who do not deserve, while they behave with propriety, to be treated with contempt.

If our people of fashion would judiciously consider, that the surest sign of good

good breeding is to study the satisfaction of others, they would carefully avoid the error I am speaking of in our theatres; but, in general, they are too proud to be well-bred, and too selfish to feel for the convenience of any body but themselves.—I cannot suppress my indignation, when I see a clown in high life stalking insolently to a front place in a box, perhaps at the most critical circumstance in a whole play, chilling the rapture in the heart of generosity, and deadening in the eye of pity its exquisite gush of tears. I say, there is no bearing the apathy with which an animal of this kind breaks in upon the pleasure of numbers; and yet how many such animals do we not meet with every evening, who, so far from seeming uneasy at obliging others to rise, or endeavouring to hurry to their seats, march with a slow solemnity to their servants, and as if they were fearful of not disturbing us sufficiently, give loud directions to the fellows as they retire about bringing the chariot at ten, or some other business of equal significance.

It will perhaps be urged, that if the custom of letting places in the boxes was once abolished, a number of individuals would be exposed to the disagreeable alternative, either of going very early to a play, or of staying away intirely; for my own part, I would rather see the most respectable individuals of our community reduced even to this alternative, than the public entertainment constantly interrupted.—When places were originally let in the boxes, the convenience of the town was intended to be advanced, and not designed to be prevented; nor can it be reasonably argued, that because the present complaint is of long standing it is not now to be redressed; on the contrary the older our errors are, the less excusable we must be to continue them, and we must naturally think those people the most absurd, who ofteneft rebel against the sense of their own conviction.

As the necessity therefore of removing the constant interruption of our theatrical amusements by the ill breeding of the polite world is so obvious, it only remains to point out the most probable means of effecting a reformation; to obtain this, I would not on any account abolish the custom of let-

ting places in the boxes, but I would restrain it within some sensible bounds. The elegant part of the auditors should, as usual, have the privilege of engaging their seats, but at the same time they should forfeit all previous right to those seats, unless they took certain possession of them before the *personal* drew up.—The *certainly* of being well accommodated, without waiting a tedious interval for the performance, is as much as the most respectable personages in the kingdom can be justly intitled to; consequently, they should be satisfied with this certainty, and not claim an insolent power of making a whole public the slave of their humour or caprice.—If they do not honour the theatre with their presence in proper time, let their places be given up to those who will; and let them, if they only want to see the conclusion of a play, steal into the back of the boxes at their own hour, where they will not be so likely to break in upon the entertainment of the audience.—If a regulation of this nature was once established, I am fully persuaded the good effects would be immediate; the very vanity which now prevents our people of condition from going early to the theatre, would induce them to be punctual to the moment of exhibition, and the fear of not being seen in the strongest blaze of all their finery, would soon produce a propriety of conduct, which has not hitherto resulted either from their good sense or their civility; but let us suppose that this should not be the case, and that we were even deserted by our inconsiderate superiors, if the proposed regulation should be carried into execution, still wouldn't it be better to lose their company intirely, than to purchase it at the expence of our satisfaction? And wouldn't the quiet enjoyment of our favourite entertainment amply compensate for the absence of these glittering disturbers? Undoubtedly! and to dispute it must be the very meridian either of absurdity or madness.

We all remember perfectly, that, a few years since, there was a scandalous custom among our smarts, and frothy young fellows of fashion, to croud behind the scenes of the theatre, by which means the performance was often interrupted, and the stage frequently so crouded as to be almost inaccessible

accessible to the very actors. This abuse prevailed a long time, and the managers were fearful to attempt a reformation.---But the public at last roused from its lethargy, and with an honest indignation demanded redress. ---The public voice was obeyed, and we have never since been disgusted in this manner by the impertinence of these pretty gentlemen.

Why then, when we see it so easy to reform abuses, do we negligently slacken the business of a general reformation.---The same spirit, which banished the vain and the licentious from the scenes, will easily establish a rule *that no places shall be kept as private property in the boxes after six o'clock*; let the real friends of the drama therefore heartily concur in a generous design to obtain this necessary regulation: let them no longer be trampled upon by the insolence of rank, or the advantage of fortune; but let the convenience, even of the most illustrious individuals in the kingdom, give way to the general satisfaction of the whole public.----The season is just commenced, and no time can be so proper as the present to correct this unpardonable abuse; the cause to be supported is the cause of good sense as well as true politeness, and can have no enemies, but the enemies of reason and the friends of barbarity.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

I Have been many years subject to the most violent pain that a human body can feel, occasioned by concretions in the gall bladder. About ten years since I passed a great number, the largest of which were considered by the faculty to be too big to have found a passage through the gall duct: from that time, however, till within these twelve months, I have enjoyed a tolerable share of health, except now and then some slight pains in my stomach, which I attributed to be owing to smaller concretions, which I flattered myself the dilated duct permitted to pass, and that I should escape for the future any of those very severe sufferings I had before underwent from larger concretions; but for near a year past I have been seldom a day without great pain, and often so extreme as to oblige me, in hopes of relief, and relaxation of the duct, to take laudanum; and that too (being an old of-

fender at it) in large quantities. About a week ago I was, however, seized with the most violent fit of this disorder I ever yet had, attended with such pain, that I hope no man ever did, or ever will experience.

I was then in Hertfordshire, and being thoroughly convinced, that a very large gall stone was in the duct too large to return, and that my only chance was to promote its compleat passage, or die within a few hours, I forbade any advice being called in, and determined to rely on those means of relief I had so often made use of before. I therefore, after taking what laudanum I had in the house, sent to a neighbouring apothecary for a phial more, and at fifty drops at a time, every half hour, took about 500, which, however, did neither mitigate the pain, or give any hopes of passing the stone. I then ordered my brewing copper to be filled with water, and made extremely hot, and in that I almost par boiled myself for near an hour; and being brought back to my bed, I fell into a most profuse sweat, and in a very short time I felt the expulsion of the stone, which is of a size scarce to be credited, and the largest perhaps that ever was found even in the bladder of those who have died of this disorder.

As this hint may be of service to many who suffer under the like complaint, a news-paper perhaps may prove the best vehicle to make it known; and therefore by inserting it you may oblige many besides yours, &c.

Sept. 15, 1768. PHIL. THICKNESSE.

N. B. The stone is upwards of an inch in length, and one inch and seven tenths in circumference, and has a very rough external coat.

An Essay on the Diseases incidental to literary and sedentary Persons, &c. &c. by the celebrated Dr. Tissot, professor of Physic at Berne, having lately been translated, we shall give an Account of that useful Performance:

"IT is an old complaint," says the learned physician, "that study, though essentially necessary to the mind, is hurtful to the body; and Celsus has intimated the necessity of a remedy. Those that are of weak constitutions, says he, as most studious men are, should take greater care than others,

others, that what is impaired by application to their studies may be repaired by attention to their constitutions. And Pintarch, an admirable judge of what is right and becoming, declares it to be a shame, that the learned should spend days and nights in useful investigations, and at the same time neglect the art of preserving their health; being, doubtless, ignorant that the healing science was formerly looked upon as a part of wisdom, and that those chiefly required medical assistance, who have impaired their bodily strength by anxious thought and watchfulness.

There are two principal sources from whence all the sufferings of the studious flow; the constant exercise and application of the mind, and the continual rest of the body: for they are as indolent in body, as they are busy and active in mind. By enumerating the ills, that arise from both causes, a dreadful crop of diseases will be displayed.

Let metaphysicians bewilder themselves in inquiries, how the mind governs the body, and is governed by the latter in its turn; physicians, descending to considerations of less importance, but of greater certainty, perhaps, and little solicitous about the causes of this mutual government, and but confining their inquiries to phenomena, know by experience, that certain emotions of the mind necessarily arise from certain conditions of the body, and that by particular emotions in the mind particular changes are unavoidably produced in the body, and that whilst the mind thinks, some part of the brain is stretch'd. We make no other inquiry; it would be of no use to know any thing farther.

So close is the connexion between mind and body, that we cannot well conceive the operations of the one independent of some correspondence with the other. For as the senses are incapable of conveying the materials of thought to the soul, without the motion both of their own fibres and those of the brain, so, whilst the mind revolves these cogitations, the organs of the brain are more or less stimulated to act, stretched, and have oscillatory motions excited in them. The mind agitates the machine; and these are the labours of the medullary part, which, being so tender, does not suffer

the less by these motions, and every man easily feels that in himself, which the strongest arms experience after the most violent exercise.

For which of you, that has been addicted to a studious life, has not often found, after intense thought, that the innermost part of the brain has been affected by a troublesome heat, and intense pain, such as the muscles feel when fatigued with long labour? Nor does the medullary part of the brain suffer alone, but the very eyes themselves can perceive the force of the thinking soul, extended beyond the brain: for whilst we look upon a man that meditates seriously, all the muscles of his face appear stretched, nay sometimes convulsed. Nor does the brain, the medulla of which is the source of the nerves, suffer alone, but they themselves are hurt; and Plato has admirably shewn, in the masculine style in which he so greatly excelled, how much the exercise of the mind prejudices the body. "As the mind, says he, is far more powerful than the body, and exults and is elate therein, it affects it inwardly, and fills it entirely with languor; and when, by gathering together its strength, it applies earnestly to learning and to the investigating of things, it quite dissolves and unhinges the body: finally, when with an ambitious emulation it exerts itself to speak an harangue both in private and public, it inflames the body and relaxes it. For, as Ramazzini observes, the soul and body are united by so firm a league, that all the advantages and disadvantages of the one must affect the other; and as the soul is rendered languid in the mental functions, and becomes stupified in the same manner by the too great application of the mind to the study of wisdom, the body must unavoidably pine away, the animal spirits being consumed, which are the only instruments of rightly performing both material and spiritual operations *." These are indeed observations highly just. For he who is not ignorant what a multitude of nerves there are in the animal system, who is sensible that there is no function that can be performed without them, will easily apprehend that by the fatigue of the medulla a languor may be brought upon all the nerves, so that the several functions

* *Plato's works*, p. 648.

functions may be weakened, and the strength of the body may, without its being exercised, be totally exhausted.

It is universally known that there are books composed without any strength of genius, which appear quite insipid and uninteresting to the reader, and only tire the eyes; but those that are composed with an exquisite force of ideas, and with an exact connexion of thought, elevate the soul, and fatigue it with the very pleasure, which, the more compleat, lasting, and frequent it is, breaks the man the more *.

Malebranche was seized with dreadful palpitations in reading Descartes's man; and there is still living at Paris a professor of rhetoric, who fainted away whilst he was perusing some of the sublime passages of Homer †.

As we propose to give a compleat analysis of this little ingenious performance, the rest must, for want of room, be deferred to our next.

Extract of a Letter from Thomas Cushing, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, to Dennys De Berdt, Esq; Agent for that Province; dated Boston, July 13, 1768.

From the American Gazette.

"**I**T is very surprizing to people here, that the circular letter, transmitted from this government to the other colonies, could be represented and considered by the ministry in so odious a light as it appears it has been, by the late letter from the earl of Hillsborough. It is amazing, that a measure so innocent, so prudent, and that had such a tendency to quiet the minds of the people, should be so misconstrued. However, it seems the letter from the earl of Hillsborough, respecting this affair, has had quite a different effect from what was designed and expected: Instead of preventing the colonies from uniting in their application to the throne for relief, it has served to make them more solicitous than ever of an union in sentiment and measures. This you will perceive, upon perusing the inclosed News paper, where you will find what

has been done by the house of Delegates at Maryland. The colony of Rhode Island has immediately upon the reception of the letter abovementioned, prepared an address to his majesty, which will soon be forwarded. Many of the other colonies have also forwarded their petitions and representations. The people through the continent are greatly alarmed, and will never be easy till the late acts are repealed, and things return to their old course. The merchants find they cannot vend your manufactures, the country people are so disgusted, and are determined not to continue their importations of English goods. We have in the harbour five or six vessels of war, and are threatened with troops. If they should be sent here to enforce acts of parliament, God only knows what will be the event. This we are sure of, that be the number of the troops ever so great, they cannot force us either to import, buy, or consume, English goods. The mercantile interest on your side of the water is, and will be, greatly affected by these measures. It behoves them to bestir themselves upon this occasion, if they design to preserve their trade. It is the opinion of men of discernment and good judgment, that the people through the continent are much more alarmed at the late acts, than they were at the stamp act; and it would be vastly more difficult to reconcile the people to them. God grant that the union between the mother country and the colonies may not be interrupted; and that those at the helm may be endowed with all that wisdom which may be needful to direct at such a critical day! I doubt not your good wishes for America."

WE have obliged our readers, this month, with a fine print of Mr. Foote, in the character of Major Sturgeon, in the Mayor of Garret, of which humorous entertainment an account is given in our volume for 1763, p. 372---375. We have also given them an elegant VIEW of the Earl of Westmorland's beautiful seat in the county of Kent, so greatly admired.

* 'Tis an admirable observation of Montesquieu: All things fatigue us at last, and above all great pleasures; the fibres, that were the organs of it, stand in need of rest: we must employ others better adapted to serve us, and thus, as it were, divide our labour. Essay upon Taste.

† Lorry upon melancholy and melancholy disorders. Tom. I.

The



A View of the Earl of Westmorlands Seat in the County of Kent.

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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament which began Nov. 11, 1766, being the sixth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 404.

THERE remains still behind a number of acts that passed in this session for inclosing commons, in every part of England, and some fens in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, &c. To prepare the public for these acts several essays and letters were inserted, before the meeting of parliament, in the public papers, complaining of the many commons and waste grounds in this kingdom, as being of little use to the public, and attempting to shew that by rendering them private property, and inclosing them, the quantity of corn produced in England would be greatly increased, and all future scarcity prevented; consequently the little damage that private persons could suffer would be greatly overbalanced by the public utility: A specious argument in favour of the bills afterwards brought into the house, which were extremely numerous, and the far greatest part of them meeting with little or no opposition, passed through the house with extraordinary rapidity.—However, the advantages proposed by these acts appeared to the public to be distant and uncertain, and indeed to center only in those gentlemen who obtained the acts; but as they deprived the poorer sort of farmers of an advantage necessary for their support, and reduced to ruin many cottagers, who were able by means of these commons to maintain a cow or two, and to bring up families that have furnished hardy young fellows for the plough, and from whom our armies in time of war have been chiefly supplied, people considered these acts as tending to decrease the national strength, and to depopulate the country. By what means these lands became common, those who laid claim to them did not enquire. Some of them were probably grants from the crown, made in very early times, to reward the neighbouring inhabitants for some signal service, and others presented by our ancient nobility and gentry, from a spirit of humanity, to enable the people near those commons to keep a horse or cow. However,

Sept. 1768.

those who were sufferers naturally considered themselves as deprived of their patrimony, and these acts created great discontent throughout the whole nation, they being, to appearance at least, calculated to please none but the wealthy landlords, who thus added to their estates very large tracks of land, to which it does not appear that before the passing of these acts, they had any legal claim.

It would be impossible to give here even a summary account of the passing of all these acts, nor would that afford either instruction or entertainment to the reader, it will be sufficient to mention one of them, and we rather chuse to give one which did not meet with success, in order to shew that a due attention was paid to the objections laid before the house.

On the 12th of Dec. was presented to the house and read, a petition of the lord of the manors of Stanwell and Hemonds, *alias* Shipcot, in the county of Middlesex, the impropiators of the great tythes, and the vicar of the parish of Stanwell, within the said manor, and of the most considerable proprietors of lands and estates within the said manor and parish; setting forth, that there are within the said manor and parish, several large open arable fields, and meadow grounds, wherein the properties of the petitioners, and others, lie greatly intermixed; and that if the said fields and meadow grounds, and also the commons, moors, and waste lands, within the said parish, which are likewise very extensive, were inclosed and divided into specific allotments, it would be of advantage to all persons interested therein, and therefore praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill for those purposes. On which it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill pursuant to the prayer of the said petition; and that Mr. Burrell and Mr. Coventry do prepare and bring in the same. On the 27th Mr. Burrell presented the bill to the house, under the title of A bill for dividing and inclosing the several open arable fields,

M m m meadow

meadow grounds, or lammas land, commons, moors, and waste lands, within the manors of Stanwell and Hemonds, *alias* Shipcot, and parish of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex; and it being received and read a first time, was ordered to be read a second.

However on the 18th of February, a petition of the several persons, whose names are thereunto subscribed, being owners, or occupiers, of cottages or tenements in the parish of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex, was presented to the house, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners observe, by the votes of the house, that a bill is now depending for dividing and inclosing the several open arable fields, meadow grounds, commons, moors, and waste lands, within the said parish of Stanwell; and that the petitioners, in right of their said cottages and tenements, are severally intitled to common of pasture for their cattle and sheep, upon all the said commons, moors, and waste lands, at all times in the year, and upon the large common called Hounslow Heath; and the petitioners, in the rights aforesaid, are also intitled to, and do enjoy common of Turbary on the said commons, and heath, and that the lord of the manor of Stanwell lately caused part of the said moors within the said parish, to be fenced in, and inclosed with pales for his own sole and separate use, without the consent of the petitioners and other persons intitled to a right of common therein, which said pales have been since pulled down by several of the petitioners and others, against whom several actions have been commenced by the lord of the said manor, in order to try the petitioners said right of common therein, all which actions are now depending; and that the petitioners apprehend, and believe in case the said bill should pass into a law, the legality of the petitioners said rights will be left to the determination of commissioners unqualified to judge of the same; and that in case the petitioners said rights should be allowed by such commissioners, that no adequate compensation in land will or can be awarded to the petitioners for the same; and that the dividing and inclosing the said commons, moors, and waste lands within the said parish, will greatly injure and distress many; and therefore praying,

that they may be heard by their counsel against the said bill, and that the same may not pass into a law.

The same day a petition of George Richard Carter, Esq; Samuel Clark, Esq; Jervoise Clark, Esq; John Bullock, Esq; and the several other persons whose names are thereunto subscribed, being owners and proprietors of farms and lands in the parish of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex, was also presented to the house, and read; also taking notice of the said bill; and setting forth, that the petitioners, in right of the said farms, as also the owners of near one hundred cottages or tenements within the said parish, and their respective tenants are severally intitled to, and do enjoy, common of pasture, for their cattle, and sheep, upon all the said commons, moors, and waste lands, within the said parish, at all times of the year, except for sheep, without any stint or proportion whatsoever, and a right of intercommoning with the tenants of several other manors, at all times in the year, and without stint, in, over, and upon, Hounslow Heath; and that the petitioners apprehend that the dividing and inclosing the said fields, meadows, commons, moors, and waste lands, in the said parish, will be attended with very great inconvenience to the petitioners, without any advantage to them; and therefore praying, that they may be heard by their counsel against the said bill, and that the same may not pass into a law.

These petitions were severally ordered to lie upon the table till the above bill should be read a second time, when the petitioners were to be heard by their counsel against the bill if they thought fit; and that at the same time counsel should be admitted to be heard in favour of the bill against these petitions.

On the 26th of the same month was presented to the house and read, a petition of the several persons whose names are thereunto subscribed, being owners, and occupiers of messuages, farms, lands, and tenements, within the several parishes of Harmondsworth, Harlington, Cranford, Heston, Isleworth, Twickenham, Teddington, Hampton, Hanworth, Feltham, and East Bedfont, in the county of Middlesex, setting forth, that the several commons, and waste lands, lying within the said parish

parish of Stanwell, intended to be inclosed, are part of the large and extensive common, or heath, called Hounslow Heath, over and upon every part of which, the petitioners, as well as the owners, and occupiers of messuages, cottages, lands, and tenements, within the said parish, being parishoners and inhabitants within the same parishes, are intitled to, and have for time immemorial enjoyed common of pasture for their cattle and sheep, at all times in the year, without stint; and, in case such part of the said heath, as extends into the parish of Stanwell, is inclosed, such inclosure will not only be very injurious to all the owners and occupiers of lands, cottages, and tenements, in the said parish of Stanwell, except the lord of the said manors, but will also be prejudicial to the rights and properties of the petitioners and others intitled to such right of common as aforesaid; and therefore praying, that the said bill may not pass into a law.

This petition was also ordered to lie upon the table till the bill was read a second time.

On the 3d of March, the counsel for and against the bill were called; when the counsel for the bill were heard, and several witnesses examined in support of the bill against the above petitions; and then the counsel proposed to call a witness in order to disprove the right of the several parishes adjacent to Hounslow Heath to intercommon with the parish of Stanwell over the said heath: but the counsel for the petitioners objected to the producing of such evidence, and gave their reasons for this objection; the counsel for the bill were then heard in answer; and those for the petitioners being heard in reply, the counsel on both sides were ordered to withdraw. Which having done, it was resolved, that the counsel for the bill should be admitted to produce evidence to disprove the right of the several parishes adjacent to Hounslow Heath, to intercommon with the parish of Stanwell over the said heath. After which the counsel for and against the bill were again called in, and Mr. Speaker having acquainted them with that resolution, the counsel for the bill examined the witness, and then summed up his evidence; when one of the counsel against the bill, being heard by

way of reply; the counsel on both sides were directed to withdraw. The speaker then opened the bill, when a motion being made, and the question put, that the bill be committed, it passed in the negative.

Thus this bill, by the strength of the opposition it met with, was thrown out; but this could not be the case where none were injured but those in low circumstances; for how should a number of poor farmers, just able to pay a small rent, and bring up their families, by the advantage they received from a neighbouring common; or ignorant cottagers, obtain either the knowledge or ability necessary to cause the hardships they would suffer to be laid before the house, or to see counsel to plead their cause against a wealthy landlord, or lord of the manor. Thus it was impossible that they should make any opposition to what was carrying on to their prejudice; and though their case was known to many of the members, yet as those members were, in many cases, parties concerned, they could not with any degree of prudence, while they were soliciting these acts, shew the inconveniences with which they would be attended. On the other hand, what those who countenanced these bills urged in their defence is worthy of consideration, that lands possessed in common by the inhabitants of one or more parishes, are generally neglected, and it cannot well be supposed that they will ever be improved to such a degree as when they are rendered private property; the individuals who reap benefit from a common not being interested to manure and improve the soil to the best advantage, in the same degree as the person who has rendered it his private property; nor can such lands, while common, be converted into corn fields; hence though many individuals may be losers by inclosing them, the persons who add them to their estates are not the only gainers; since improving the lands of any country, is universally allowed to be a public benefit.

I have now given an account of the most remarkable bills brought into the house during the sixth session of parliament, and have only to add, that the business of the session being concluded on the 2d of July, his majesty then came to the house of peers,

dressed in his royal robes, and being seated on the throne, the commons were, as usual, sent for, and his majesty after giving the royal assent to several public and private acts, put an end to that session by a most gracious speech, which was inserted in the last

volume of this Magazine, p. 355. The Lord Chancellor then by his majesty's command prorogued the session to the 31st of August following; from that day it was prorogued to the 7th of October; and from thence it was farther prorogued to the 24th of November.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 24, 1767, being the seventh Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.

THE two houses having assembled at Westminster on the 24th of November, his majesty went with the usual state to the house of peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which was inserted in the last vol. p. 548. The commons then returning to their house, Mr. Speaker, as usual, read to them the speech, of which he had a copy, and a motion was made that an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house for his most gracious speech from the throne:

To acknowledge his majesty's goodness and attention to the convenience of his people, in calling his parliament together at this time; and to assure his majesty, that we will endeavour to improve the opportunity which the present happy state of peace and tranquillity affords, by exerting our utmost abilities in the prosecution of such measures as may most effectually promote the public welfare and prosperity:

That we are equally sensible of his majesty's paternal care, in the measures already taken by his majesty to alleviate the distresses of the poor; and of his royal wisdom, in recommending the same interesting and important object to the consideration of his parliament; and that we will not fail to take into our most attentive deliberation all such measures as shall appear conducive to the accomplishment of that great and most desirable end:

To congratulate his majesty on the late increase of his royal family, by the birth of a prince; and to assure his majesty that we regard as an addition to the happiness and welfare of this nation

every increase of that illustrious house, under whose mild and auspicious government our religious and civil liberties have been so happily maintained and protected:

That it is therefore with equal grief and anxiety we reflect on the late untimely loss of his majesty's royal brother, the Duke of York; whose early and ready zeal in his country's cause shewed him worthy of the heroic race he sprang from; and whose amiable virtues, in the more private scenes of life, must ever make his memory dear to all who had the happiness of approaching him:

To assure his majesty, that this house will, with a zeal and alacrity becoming the representatives of an affectionate and grateful people, readily grant such supplies as shall be requisite for the support of his majesty's government, for advancing the honour and interest of this country, and effectually providing for the public safety:

And that our regard to his majesty's recommendation, as well as the indispensable duty we owe to those whom we represent, will make us earnestly attentive to the great object of diminishing the national debt; being convinced that nothing can so effectually tend to add real lustre and dignity to his majesty's government, or to give solid and permanent strength to these kingdoms:

That with these views, and in these sentiments, we will endeavour, with the utmost unanimity and dispatch, to promote the public service, and to deserve, by our sincere and unwearied labours for the general good, that confidence which it has pleased his majesty to repose in us: not doubting of his majesty's gracious disposition to confirm

and perfect what our true zeal may suggest, for the lasting advantage and happiness of his people.

The house was then moved, that his majesty's most gracious speech, to both houses of parliament, upon Thursday the 2d day of July, in the last session of parliament, might be read.

After which it was resolved that an humble address be presented to his majesty; and a committee being appointed to draw it up, they were directed to withdraw immediately for that purpose into the speaker's chamber. It was then resolved, that the house would the next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider of the several acts passed in the last session of parliament, relative to corn and provisions. The house being soon after informed that the sheriffs of the city of London attended at the door, they were called in, and having presented to the house the following petition from the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London in common council, withdrew. The said petition was then read; setting forth, that the present high prices of grain, and all other sorts of provisions, particularly in the metropolis, forcibly call upon the petitioners, humbly to solicit the earnest attention of the house, to the distresses of the industrious poor, whose situation, whilst it excites compassion for the immediate sufferers, cannot but raise the apprehensions of the legislature, for the consequences thereof to the manufactures, trade, and population, and ultimately to the landed interest, of Great Britain; and that the petitioners most gratefully acknowledge the wisdom and goodness of parliament, in the acts passed last session, for prohibiting the exportation, and allowing the free importation, of corn and grain, and (in part) restraining the distillery; humbly trusting, that the house will be of opinion, not to suffer those salutary regulations to expire, until the produce of the next year's harvest shall be clearly known, and the poor manufacturer, and labourer, secure of bread, at a moderate price. That the dearthness of flesh-meat, fish, and other necessaries, at this time, seem (in the judgment of the petitioners) also to require some speedy and effectual relief; and therefore, they submit it to the wisdom of

the house, whether the deficiency therein arising, partly from former calamities, not yet repaired, ought not, during the present exigency, to be supplied by a free importation. That the petitioners trust the house (after providing some immediate relief for the present urgent necessities) will turn their thoughts to more lasting and extensive regulations, which (as far as human wisdom can) may prevent the like difficulties for the future. The petitioners think it a duty incumbent on them, humbly to lay before the house such considerations as have occurred to them, on this important subject. In the first place, the petitioners humbly conceive, That, although a moderate bounty on the exportation of corn and grain, in times of great plenty and cheapness, may be a wise and necessary encouragement to the cultivation and increase thereof, and the present bounty has, in fact, made them cheaper than they were before (some few unfavourable seasons only excepted); and although the exportation of our surplus appears a necessary and highly beneficial trade to the nation in general; yet as the consumption of wheat is become much more general within this kingdom since the commencement of the bounty, the petitioners conceive it might now be good policy to reduce the highest bounty price thereof to a more moderate sum: and it appears probable to the petitioners, that if the bounty had some years ago been limited to what has been the average price since the year 1688, it might have preserved to this country all the wheat which has been exported at the intermediate prices, and all the money that has been paid to re-place it with foreign corn, of a much inferior quality. Secondly, That the acts relating to the bounty are defective, in not expressly restraining it to grain of the growth of this kingdom, the exporters from the out-ports (*Berwick upon Tweed* only excepted) not being called upon to make any proof thereof, whereby the intentions of parliament may, in some measure have been frustrated, and the public revenue defrauded. Thirdly, That the present method of ascertaining the bounty price also appears defective in several particulars, which (in the port of London at least) might be

be remedied, by taking the average price, as weekly returned upon oath to the court of lord mayor and aldermen of the said city. Fourthly, That the market hours not being fixed by law, gives undue advantages to speculative and designing men, and tends to enhance the price of the necessities of life, to the consumer. Fifthly, That the present regulations in the assize of bread seem highly disadvantageous to the poor, who, as the petitioners humbly conceive, might be supplied cheaper, and better, if only one sort of bread was made assizeable. Sixthly, That the great increase in the breed of horses (owing partly to the growing practice of employing them, instead of Oxen, in tillage, and partly to the great demands from abroad), has greatly contributed to diminish the number of cattle for slaughter, and necessarily tends to enhance the price thereof, which the petitioners apprehend, might be corrected, by a duty upon the exportation of horses, and a small bounty upon the use of oxen in tillage. Seventhly, That the scarcity of grown cattle, and consequently the dearth of flesh meat, are still farther increased by the unlimited destruction of ewe lambs, and cow calves, in all seasons of the year, merely to gratify the unreasonable appetite of the rich and luxurious. Eighthly, That the prevailing practice of consolidating small farms not only tends to render many articles of provision and consumption scarce, but must, in time, depopulate the country of it's most useful inhabitants, by depriving the industrious poor both of labour and habitation. Lastly, That the misguided and often ill-grounded resentment of the common people, in times of public calamity (by prompting them to destroy mills, corn, and other provisions, and to obstruct the removal of the latter from one place to another) is not only an injury to their fellow subjects, but also to themselves, by aggravating the very evils they complain of; and therefore, for their sakes, as well as that of the public, ought to be timely and effectually prevented, or suppressed. And therefore praying the house, to take these important matters into their most serious consideration, and to provide such remedies as their respective natures shall appear to require, or ad-

mit, and such as the house shall judge consistent with the real and permanent interests of the whole kingdom.

This was followed by a petition of the mayor and burgeses of the borough of Devizes in Wiltshire, complaining of the distresses of the poor from the dearth of corn and other provisions, and also of the high price of wool; praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and provide such remedies for the distresses of the poor, as should be thought prudent and fitting. These petitions were severally ordered to be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole house, to whom it was referred to consider of the several acts passed in the last session of parliament, relative to corn and provisions.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the P R I N T E R, &c.
S I R,

IT is to be observed, that those insects, no less destructive than pernicious, by some called weevils, by others whools, black bobs or creepers, are like small ants that breed in summer from the dampness of the grain, particularly wheat and malt, and will not only destroy the kernels in a short time, but likewise spoil the grain if ground down with them in it, which is commonly the case, and but too frequently, I apprehend, the occasion of the strangury and head-ache so much complained of; for these insects abound with a sharp, corrosive salt, like to cantharides, which equally with them are hatched on wheat, the leaves of poplar, &c. and like them occasion a heat or pain in divers parts of the body. It greatly therefore behoves all corn traders to guard against them for their own interest, and to be attentive to their destruction for the publick good. Dryness and coolness are the essentials necessary for the security and preservation of corn; it is a long time in parting with its natural internal moisture, having a strong tendency to heat and fermentation, which is the greatest enemy to its preservation, by inducing the weevil and other maladies to its destruction. It is therefore necessary it should sweat in the mow, and not be threshed out till the January or February after reaping, and when threshed be well cleansed by the screen or tryer

tryer before lodged in the granary, where it must be carefully preserved from accidental wet or moisture, not lie above eighteen or twenty inches deep, and be frequently turned and aired to prevent its heating, musting, and breeding the weevil. The moisture or vapour of the corn will always rise to the surface of the bulk, which the weevils haunt, though the center may be dry; thus the appearance of the surface as to moisture or dryness may regulate the number of turnings, airings, or screenings necessary for its preservation. Many have no other methods of destroying the weevils than, as they make to the moist surface of the bulk, to shove them off with the surface of the grain, and sifting them through the screen, destroy them with scalding water; others take stone lime slacked to powder and sift it over the wheat while hot, then with a shovel turn and mix the lime and grain together; in this case the lime will not only kill the weevil, but also imbibe the vapourish moisture of the grain which, as I remarked above, is the occasion of them, and afterwards the grain may be cleansed from the dead weevils and lime dust by passing through the screen. But the most effectual and easy method to destroy them is to white-wash the walls of the granary, when empty, with a brush dipped in water wherein quick-lime has been just quenched, and this will clean the granary of them for the reception of the grain; and in case the grain should be infested with them after this precaution, they may be effectually destroyed by brimstone set on fire occasionally in the granary, keeping the doors and vents close shut at such times. If this be cautiously observed, and the granary well stowed before it be replenished with corn, no pernicious insect whatever will infest it, especially if once a month a few matches of brimstone be set on fire in it as before directed. It is sufficient only to remind the reader, that the acid fumes of brimstone confined, kill all insects and little animals within its circulation, and no doubt discourage their approach for some time after, and may probably tend to abate fermentation in the grain, which is generally, if not always, occasioned by super-abundant

moisture and heat, the two primary causes of all the maladies to which every species of grain is liable, and which can only be obviated by the above precautions and the brimstone fumes, which may be used as an excellent remedy to destroy all vermin, to preserve corn and bread when packed up to go abroad, and destroy rats in ships when in the harbour. The faculties of these diminutive creatures are easily affected by disagreeable scents which they will avoid as far as in their power, and there are no scents more disagreeable to them than the fumes of brimstone, which being placed under corn will ascend to it with great velocity and acrimony; but if placed over it, descends not unless closely confined. The surprising effects of brimstone are scarce credible to those who are unacquainted with them, and no doubt much greater effects will be discovered from them hereafter. But whoever engages in experiments of this sort, ought to be careful what they do, many fatal accidents having been occasioned by it.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Canterbury, May 1.

W. G.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

S I R,

WHEN I was a young man I have frequently heard the following toasts drank amongst a set of libertines, which it was my misfortune sometimes to be in company with, viz. "May elegant vice ever triumph over dull virtue." "May we live to see the day when a modest woman shall be ashamed to shew her face."

Though we have been taught to believe that the prayers of the wicked shall never prevail, yet we now live in an age where we see the wishes of this set of lewd fellows fulfilled to the utmost. I have heard it remarked, that there is no woman of fashion who has not been talked of: You must certainly know that neither birth nor station constitute a woman of fashion: But alas! a woman of gallantry, and a woman of fashion, are now become synonymous terms. If she has effrontery enough to brave it to the world she is received by women of character; I cannot say virtue, because I own I think a woman forfeits that title as soon as

just

she condescends to keep such company; just as much as a man of rank loses himself by associating with sharpers and pickpockets.

Let triflers say what they will, vice is certainly infectious, and the virtuously inclined cannot live amongst the vicious, without some degree of contamination.

Is then indeed virtue so very dull, that the woman who possesses it is to be avoided, whilst another who has been censured (which I fear is an improper expression at present) is immediately sought after by her own sex; the moment it is known she has an attachment? Nay, still farther, women, whose vicious conduct is past contradiction, who have lived in open adultery, have brought spurious children to inherit their husbands estates: All this upon record. Could it be supposed that women of rank and character should attempt to support such? Yet such there are, and mighty good natured to be sure! How does one know but they may reform? If they are thrown off by the world they may become desperate. All this is very fine, and the consequence is seen every day; for what mother can be angry with her daughter who follows the example of her mother's dear friend? Vice should ever be painted to our children in the most horrid colours, and not in an enchanting form; as I fear we have rather a propensity to evil in our natures. What an encouragement is it for young persons to give a loose to every temptation, when they see people caressed who are infamous? On the contrary, would ladies of rank and virtue shew a proper contempt of people of that cast, nay even of light behaviour, and remember that noble declaration of our gracious sovereign upon his first coming to the throne, "that he would support the virtuous, and discountenance the vicious and immoral," it would soon bring about a reformation of manners. Young people with good minds would be shocked at every attempt upon their honour, which they would then see the true value of, and those that inclination would have led into such fashionable vices, will be deterred by the consequences, expecting to be thrown off by the valuable part of their sex.

SOBRIUS.

Observations on the Celts, vulgarly called Welsh.

THE present general ignorance in England, and even in Wales, of the ancient Celts, is surprizing and shameful. Being the first inhabitants of this island, consequently our ancestors, the knowledge of them therefore merits and claims our particular attention, especially as they were a respectable people for their antiquity, number, and possessions, in most parts of the continent of Europe. According to many appearances, the Celts and Sarmates were the same people as the Medes and Persians in Asia, who emigrated into Europe. The Celts extended and established themselves in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and England. The Sarmates kept to the North, as Poland, Russia, &c.

The authorities for these emigrations are the learned and celebrated authors, Diodorus, Pliny, Strabo, Tacitus, Varro, Solinus, Dion, Livy, Leibnitz, Pelloutier, Bullet, Pezron, Rostrenen, Sir John Price, Lloyd, Camden, &c.

The Sclavonic and Celtic, now vulgarly called Welsh, are properly the only two mother-tongues in Europe. The word *Welch* is originally Saxon; for Italy is called in German, *Welchland*, and the Italians *Welscheren*. The French call Wales, *le Pais de Galles*, and the inhabitants, *Gallois*. *Gallus* is a corruption of *Gaules*, and *Gallois* of *Gaulois*; the *Gauls* being descendants of the Celts.

A SILURIAN

To the PRINTER, &c.

SUICIDE is by some accounted cowardice:—yet, it may be more justly deemed cowardice: because it must proceed from fear of some sort.

Duelling is thought courage;—a proof of a greater degree of it, thought to be the standing only at ten or three yards off each other with pistols: Yet does not the mist often of each, even at so small a distance, shew that some tremor have seized each combatant; otherwise it were scarcely possible to receive either could miss, when *à bout portant*, as the French call it. So that though it seems a paradox may be yet true, that men may fight a duel, and yet not be men of courage.

Your's,

PARADISE

The Life of Pope Sixtus V. continued
from page 436.

WHILST these nobles were preparing for their embassy, Nicholas da Ponte, the doge, died, which retarded their journey till another was elected, who was Pascal Cicogna. The senate, in the mean time, being informed of the arrival of the Pope's relations at Rome, that he received them in a very affectionate manner, and seemed inclined to live upon good terms with the republick, resolved to do every thing that might increase this good disposition in him, by shewing him all manner of respect; and therefore, in a full house, admitted the family of Peretti to the honour of nobility in their state. Alexander, the elder of the nephews, was already created cardinal by his uncle, and Michael, the younger, took the stile of Don, and Camilla that of Donna; titles of very great respect, that had been introduced into Italy by the Spaniards.

The ambassadors sat out with a train of above five hundred persons, and were received by Sixtus, upon their arrival at Rome, with a degree of courtesy and regard, that occasioned a jealousy amongst the ministers of other powers.

Camilla so punctually obeyed the orders given her by her brother not to ask him any favours, that during the whole time of his pontificate, (though sufficiently teased and importuned) she never durst attempt it, but once, and then with the utmost unwillingness and reluctance, in behalf of a convent at Naples, of which they made her protectress, much against her inclination; so it was only some trifling privilege or indulgence she asked for, he granted it without much difficulty, but reminded her of his first injunction, and told her it was the only favour she must ever expect.

Soon after it was publicly known that Montalto was made Pope, great numbers of people flocked to the Vatican, desiring an audience, and to have the honour of kissing his feet: Several of them had been his real friends, in the former part of his life, and others only common acquaintance, such as had, perhaps, transacted

some trifling affairs with him, all expecting to make their fortune. Sixtus, who seldom forgot a person with whom he was once acquainted, or had any dealings with, ordered the porters to inform themselves particularly, of their names, with other circumstances relating to them; and when they had made their report to him of these particulars, he appointed them a day of audience. At the time fixed they came, to the number of eighty, and being introduced, he spoke to them in this manner:

"My Sons,

As it is not our intention to be forgetful of the kindnesses we have formerly received, we must enquire into the nature of your several pretensions; for we are not so simple or credulous to believe, that every one that has casually spoke to, or had a cursory acquaintance with Montalto, was Montalto's friend: This is not by any means a sufficient foundation to build a friendship upon; we shall therefore make a particular inquiry into your respective merits, and endeavour to find out who have been the real friends of Montalto, and who only transient acquaintance, that we may know how to proportion our gratitude to your deserts; but the weighty and important concerns of the high calling to which the Almighty has been pleased to exalt us, will not permit us at present to enter into this affair, as it is very reasonable that the service of God and our country, should take place of every private interest, and that justice should be preferred to gratitude: When we have satisfied the demands of one, we will shew that we are not regardless of the other."

As this could not be interpreted an absolute denial, they went away pretty well satisfied, especially as they thought what he said, of dedicating his first cares to the public, highly commendable."

As Sixtus had formed great designs, his first care after his taking possession of the pontificate, was to fill the treasury, which he with great prudence and wisdom effected: Amongst other expedients, he found means to squeeze out of the clergy, at several times, by granting privileges and indulgencies, in lieu of tithes, and other

N n n

subsidies

PARAD

Sept. 1768.

subsidies, which he levied upon them, above 1642000 crowns. " He soon perceived, that it was absolutely necessary to proceed with the utmost rigour, in order to effect a reformation of manners, and to redress those disorders that had been introduced in the pontificate of the late pope; whose excessive lenity, instead of reclaiming the dissolute and licentious, rather gave encouragement to their vices.

Sixtus took a quite different method to re-establish order and discipline: He immediately laid aside that mild and gentle behaviour he had so long affected, and put on a severity, not to be paralleled in the reign of any former pontiff.

As he knew it was of the last importance to all governments, to penetrate into the secrets of other princes, and to be truly informed of the opinion and sentiments of his own subjects, he chose the most adroit and insinuating people that he could find amongst the lawyers, priests, monks, or any other trade or profession, to serve him as spies, and allowed them considerable pensions, which were punctually paid every six months; besides extraordinary rewards, to such as had acquitted themselves well in this employment, and given him intelligence of the most secret designs.

He dispersed fifty of these spies thro' the Ecclesiastical State, to inspect the conduct of the magistrates; to acquaint him with the opinion the people had of them, and what they said of himself: Two of these, who had no knowledge of each other, were stationed in every considerable town; and, for greater secrecy, had each of them a different cypher and address, with proper instructions how to convey their informations to Rome every day, without discovery or suspicion. Fifty more he employed in other parts of Italy and foreign courts, where any of his nuncios resided, with a charge to keep a strict eye upon their conduct, and to give him constant advice of it: There were fifty more planted in Rome, who had each of them a distinct province: One was ordered to watch the motions of two or three particular cardinals; another to observe the words and actions of the nobility; a third to give him an account of all

the strangers that came to Rome, with their name, quality, nation, business, and other circumstances that belonged to them: Others to inform him of the proceedings of the officers and prelates that attended the court: He had some that were to let him know all public news, and what the common people talked of in bakers and barbers shops: Nay, his curiosity went so far, as to oblige them to acquaint him with the manners and life of pages and livery-men: He likewise inquired strictly of the soldiery that composed his guards, of all the militia belonging to the church: As he knew by long experience, that the monks pry into every thing, and talk pretty freely of whatever is transacted either in the city or at court (not imagining that what they say will ever go out of their cloyster) and are generally the first that know any secret, either by confession, or otherways; he had two or three religious in every convent, that gave him a faithful and minute account of all that was said or done in their community.

By these means he had continual information of what happened in the city, the Ecclesiastical State, and all the courts of Christendom; and we may truly say, that there never was any prince in Europe, that had quicker intelligence, or knew with greater certainty the most secret designs of other states, whilst he had the art of keeping his own concealed and impenetrable.

For this purpose he sent instructions to all his legates and residents at other courts, to spare no expence to come at the knowledge of such things as were kept most private; and allowed them more or less, according to the nature and importance of their service: He disbursed the largest sums to his spies in Spain (as he had formed a design upon some of the dependencies of that crown) particularly enjoining them to take great care they had good authority for whatsoever intelligence they sent him; to use their utmost application to find out what the ministers most studiously endeavoured to conceal; to penetrate into the inmost recesses of their hearts, and not to suffer themselves to be amused, or deceived, by idle tittle-tattle, or popular reports:

reports: In such cases no bounds were prescribed to their expences.

His injunctions upon this head were so strict and peremptory, that the nuncios, for fear of incurring his displeasure, were continually at work, in debauching the officers and counsellors of princes, alluring them by bribes, and all manner of temptations, to betray the secrets of their masters.

He displaced many of the governors and judges, both in the city and country, and restored none but such as were naturally more inclined to severe measures than lenity and mercy; filling the places of the others with men of his own turn, who he thought would administer strict justice, without partiality or regard to any consideration whatsoever. When he passed through the city, he used to look people full in the face; and if he saw a man of a remarkably sour aspect, he immediately sent for him, and enquired of his condition and circumstances; if he found him fit for his purpose, he made him a judge, and gave him a strict charge to act uprightly, and with integrity; telling him, "That the true and only way to gain his favour, was to make a right use of that two-edged sword with which our Saviour appeared to St. John; adding, that he himself would not have accepted of the sovereignty, but with an intention literally to fulfil his words, *I am not come to send peace but a sword amongst you.*"

He ordered the governors of the towns and signiories in the Ecclesiastical State, to make a careful review of all the criminal processes that had been carried on for the last ten years, and to send him an exact account of them, that he might inflict heavier penalties upon those that had not been punished as their crimes deserved; and actually laid fines upon the heirs of some, whose persons death had delivered from the rigour of his justice: Others he sent back to prison, who had been discharged four or five years, at the solicitation of friends, or upon a compromise with the injured party, as he thought they had not made a sufficient satisfaction to the laws of their country.

He established commissaries to examine the conduct of judges, for many years past, and commanded eve-

ry one that knew of any mal-administration, whilst they were in office, to declare it, on pain of excommunication; promising rewards to those that could convict them of corruption, or having denied justice to any one, at the instance or request of men in power. The commissaries proceeded with so much rigour in these enquiries, that many who were accused, and some who were not, either absconded or fled out of the Ecclesiastical State.

An advocate of Orvieto, who was privy to a piece of injustice, which the governor of that town had been guilty of, for the sake of a sum of money, and would not inform against him, because he was his particular friend, and had been out of office above five years, was not only excommunicated, but sent to prison and put in irons, where he lay a long time, and was not released till he had paid a considerable fine.

This struck a great terror into all manner of people, especially those that had been magistrates, and were conscious to themselves of any misdemeanor of this kind. One might daily see somebody or other dragged to prison, who was so far from knowing the cause of it, that he could hardly remember he had been in office; but they were soon made acquainted with their offence, and given to understand, that they would never be set at liberty, till they had made satisfaction to the person they had injured.

These measures so awed those that were then magistrates, that they were afraid to stir out of their houses, or keep any company, lest they should be prevailed upon by their friends to grant them some favour, as they knew they should certainly be called to an account for it. All the nobility and persons of the highest quality were likewise strictly forbid, on pain of displeasure, to ask the judges any thing in behalf of their nearest friends or dependents, being allowed only to recommend their interest in general terms, and to request nothing but justice.

He farther commanded every body, on pain of death, not to terrify witnesses with threats, or tempt them by hopes and promises; or to affront and

insult the bailiffs and tipstaves, and other inferior officers, threatening the judges with the same punishment, if they suffered themselves to be biased by any recommendation whatsoever; But finding that rather too severe, he changed it into fine, and loss of their office, with a total incapacity of enjoying any other for the future.

Sixtus prohibited the practice of judicial astrology, which was then in great vogue at Rome, and condemned several who continued to impose upon the people by it, in contempt of his edicts, though they were of good families, and protected by some of the cardinals.

He likewise threatened to punish any one that should cry out, "Long live the pope," as he passed along the streets, though it had been a custom in the reigns of all his predecessors, and what the people took much pleasure in.

Several reasons moved him to this; the chief was, that he often had a mind to go *incog.* and without being expected, to the tribunals of justice, convents, and other publick places: This he caused to be so strictly observed, that two persons who did not know of the edict, shouting out, "Long live Pope Sixtus," were immediately sent to prison, and continued there some days, as an example to others: This occasioned the people, instead of coming out of their houses to line the streets whilst he passed by (as had been usual) to make haste to hide themselves, not being able to endure his looks: So that he seldom met with any body but poor old men and cripples that could not get out of the way: They stood in such awe of him, that the mothers and nurses, to quiet their children, used to say to them, "Hush, hush, Pope Sixtus is passing by:" His name had made so deep an impression upon them, that, during his life and many years after his death, they never heard it without trembling.

Whilst he resided in the convent of the Holy Apostles, and afterwards when he was cardinal, he had taken notice of a great abuse in the confessions relating to the sin of adultery, which the penitents did not distinguish from simple fornication. To remedy this, he ordered that adulterers should be condemned to death, and forbid

the judges to give them any quarter, hunting them out with great pains and diligence, and promising rewards to those that would bring any of them to justice.

The first that was brought to his trial upon that account, was a near relation of the marquis of Altemps. The cardinal of that name used all his credit and favour with the Pope in his behalf; but he was inexorable, and the poor man was condemned to have his head cut off, which he suffered soon after. He likewise caused several courtizans, that were convicted of having been familiar with married men, to be publicly whipped at the same time.

He was highly offended at voluntary or contented cuckolds; who, to live at ease, and without labour, hired out their wives to others. As he had learned from auricular confession, whilst he was cardinal, that there was a considerable trade of this kind carried on in Rome, he was determined to put a speedy stop to it, and for that purpose published an edict, by sound of trumpet, as was customary in those times, in which he threatened to punish this horrible profanation of the holy sacrament of matrimony, and the open violation of so solemn vows, in the severest manner, especially in them that should be guilty of prostituting their wives; strictly enjoining all husbands, that were privy to this infamous practice of their wives, and were not able to restrain them, either upon the account of their being termagant, shameless, or ungovernable women, or for fear of the adulterer, if he was a man in power, to make complaint of it to him; otherwise they should be treated as if they had consented to it, commanding all their neighbours and acquaintance, that should hear of any such thing, immediately to discover it, on pain of being proceeded against as encouragers and abettors of such crimes, if they should come to be otherways known. This, in a great measure, put a stop to a scandalous custom that was at that time much in fashion at Rome; many of the cardinals, prelates, and nobles, marrying their favourite women to some servant, or domestick, that was willing to wear horns for the sake of a main-

a maintenance, or perhaps some little reward, that they might carry on their amours with less notice and observation."

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Jan. 14, 1768.

THE *Tæniæ*, or Tape-worm, is as singular a creature as any in being, and the manner how it gets into the stomach of other animals is exceeding difficult to account for.

Dr. Limbourg attempts a more accurate history of this anomalous animal than has hitherto been given, and so did Dr. Lyfter and Dr. Tylon in the same Philosophical Transactions before him.

Limbourg concludes from the observation he has made, that the *tæniæ* are not formed, as some have imagined, by a union of the *cucurbitini*, so as to make one continued chain; but that the *cucurbitini* are nothing more than separated segments of the *tæniæ*: That it is probable they have no head; that they are not solitary, for two, and even three, have been found in the same subject; that the *tæniæ* of the hare, and of the human species are different; and he thinks that their origin is from eggs conveyed into the stomach and intestines with aliments or water.

Here I must differ in opinion from all who have writ of such insects, in thinking they proceed from an egg, according to the common acceptation of the word; for who laid this egg, and who impregnated it, according to the universal theory of generation? In short, it is little less than talking nonsense to say it proceeds from an egg.

I think rather it proceeds from itself; was an original in the creation, without father, and without mother; truly bred by equivocal generation, (not from corruption) but from an original stamen in the pre-existing, naked air, that wanted only a proper nidus to nourish it, and make it appear in its full proportion.

These kind of worms are found in the stomach and guts of more sorts of animals than men; as dogs, mice, oxen, and calves. And they are to be met with only in the animal kingdom, yet in abundance of this, and

these too of different species: they are very frequent in fishes: as pikes, whittings, bleaks, crabs, herrings, &c. In bleaks in summer time, if you open those that leap, and tumble in the water, from the torment they feel within, you shall almost constantly meet with this jointed worm. But they are necessarily of different lengths and bigness, according to the different bulks of the animals whose bowels they possess, and from whence they receive their nourishment.

They lie mostly with their small end upward, and whether it has a head or not, this may be looked upon as the head end. It is even hispid, or thick beset with hairs, or small spikes, with which they pierce the intestine of the afflicted, and by that mechanism their extremities are as it were clinched on the exterior surface of the gut. This effectually secures their hold, so that neither the peristaltic motion of the intestinal canal, though assisted with purges, nor bitters, grits, nor even quicksilver can kill, or carry them out of the body, as they do other worms.

They are every where, and in all parts of them, alike milk white, and well they may from the fine chyle they suck; of a flat and thin substance like fine tape, divided into innumerable ringlets and incisures; each incisure having sharp angles on both sides, looking to the broader end, standing out beyond each other: from which we see the small end is the head end; else the sharp corners of the *annuli* would necessarily hinder the ascent of the animal. Each ring hath also on the one side only, and that alternately, one small protuberance, somewhat like the middle feet of the body of some caterpillars.

Since the tape-worm has no head, it can have no mouth, therefore these papillary-like orifices are so many mouths; a single one, as in most other animals, could not have been sufficient to feed a creature of such an enormous length.

This worm, from a small beginning, opens broader and broader at every joint, till it ends at the widest extremity.

The curious researches of Swammerdam, Redi, Leuwenhoeck, Malpighi, and several other inquisitive scholars, of

of the manner of the generation of insects, and their late discoveries therein, have with justice much advanced the present doctrine of univocal generation; yet one difficulty remains, and that a great one: How to account for several of those found in animal bodies, not such as we may suppose to be hatched from eggs of the like kind, that are received with the food, or otherways, but of which we cannot meet with a parallel, or of the same species, out of the body, in the whole world, as is known. To instance only the flat and the round kind, which remarkably differ from any others out of the body, from whence, or from the seed of the same, it may be any ways thought they may be propagated in it.

But though we are gruelled in assigning how first these sort of worms should come into the body; yet being once there, there is nothing more plain than that the *Iumbricus teres*, or round worm, is propagated by univocal generation; there being in this sort so perfect a distinction of sexes, male and female; and the organs belonging to each so curiously contrived, so conspicuous and plain, that they may further illustrate the late inventions of some; and do seem to shew, how solicitous nature is in preserving and propagating the meanest species.

Now that nature has more ways of working than we know of, and does all possibles, I do believe there are in the air insects, which we may in some sense call aborigines, that need no parents to beget them, which serve only for the sake of conveying their issue from one state into another, which in this case the mere air alone can do, and so whenever they hit upon a proper bed for warmth and nourishment they appear; and so equivocal generation may be by a new way accounted for.

Now to the cure, the best part of the work: The powder of tin has been used for many years as a remedy against worms, and particularly the tænia, or flat kinds, which oftentimes elude the force of all other medicines; but being unacquainted with the proper dose, and manner of administering it, upon which chiefly its success depends, it is still less regarded than it deserves.

Dr. Aston, in the 17th article of the 5th volume of the Edinburgh Medical Essays, recommends a recipe that accidentally fell into his hands. For a full grown person to take two ounces of the powder of pure unmixed, or block tin, put thro' the finest search, mixed with eight ounces of common treacle, having first purged the patient with senna and manna in a decoction of grass roots to empty the intestines. Next day give fasting, one ounce of the powder in four ounces of melasses; next morning half an ounce of tin in two ounces of treacle, then purge again.

He calls it a valuable remedy for this loathsome disease, and found it to succeed beyond expectation. He accounts for its effects from its getting betwixt the worm and the inner coat of the intestines, that makes them quit their hold, so that purgatives may easily carry them away with the fæces. But why do not quicksilver, or any of its preparations, do the same then? I take it that the cure is owing to the arsenick that lies latent, more or less, in all tin, that poisons them; wherefore for the sake of a smaller dose at a time, and a safer way of taking tin, neither so nauseous, nor such a load on the stomach, a drachm, daily, of Aurum Mosaicum, *alias*, Musivum, in honey, treacle, or any proper conserve, fasting, is much more agreeable, and equally effectual; only requiring some more time, but is the best preparation of that metal that can be made use of, and will answer all the purposes of naked tin, that must be taken in such large quantities for a dose, which some stomachs cannot bear: Observe to repeat intermediate purging, to carry off what you kill.

Barring all reflection, it is the scandal of a physician to make work, or irritate a disease, or to torment, or teize his patient merely for the reputation of his cure. And we have reason to hope, that a less degree of ambiguity in the practice of physic will be one of the good consequences attending my more simple mode of administration.

Your's,

J. COOK

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Aug. 20, 1768.

HAVING been so busy lately in dispersing my medical pieces among all the public papers in London, as the magazines were not quick enough for my purpose, I had not time before now to take notice of the curious query of your correspondent in your Magazine for January last; whose words were these:

"I am desirous to know, if any of your readers can, from experience, reading, or reasoning, give any account, why the eyes, on going to sleep, revolve upwards, which I have good reason to believe is the case with all animals, though I do not remember meeting with any account thereof."

In order to solve this common phenomenon from all three sources, reading, reasoning, and experience, we must consider first, that all animal motion is by means of muscles. And secondly, the biggest muscle always acts with the most power.

May it not proceed then from the attolent muscle of the eye being larger, and consequently stronger, than the depriment muscle opposite thereto: the *musculus deprimens* not needing to be so thick and strong as its antagonist, as gravity coincides with its action (but opposes that of the other) in pulling the eye downwards; and upon trial, we perceive little or no force exerted in looking towards the ground, but a very sensible one, even to straining, in looking upwards.

Thus when any animal, except hogs, if it be true as is said, that they want the attolent muscles, therefore cannot look upwards to behold whence the acorns fall, but are obliged to turn up their snouts when they would view what is above them; when any animal, I say, falls asleep, the superb or attolent muscle is superior to the *humilis* or depriment muscle, and so by its superabundant power beyond that of its antagonist, pulls the pupil upwards, as may be seen when any one sleeps with their eyelids half open.

Now the wise design, or end of this is evident, to secure the pupil of the eye from having any hurtful extraneous body falling thereon, in the defenceless state of sleep.

If this be not the true cause, as I

imagine it is, I should be pleased to meet with the real one from any of your ingenious correspondents who may be more able to offer it.

And now our hand is in, I will propose another rational phenomenon to be solved by any who can.

Why do the shadows of bodies, morning and evening, from the rising to the setting sun, appear of a bluish colour?

Your's,

J. Cook.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I N Maclaine's translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, lately printed in London, page the 268th, note (z) there is an account of a catechism, or confession of the Unitarians in Poland, published by them at Cracow, 1574. Mr. Mosheim commends it highly for its simplicity, and for not being loaded with scholastic terms, and subtle discussions. Altho' he at the same time finds fault with it, as not being agreeable to his own Lutheran sentiments.

But he has acted very uprightly [as he is indeed a most valuable historian, notwithstanding his prejudices to his own sect] in making a large quotation from this catechism, and giving it his readers. And as Mosheim's history may not be in the possession of many, sir, of your readers, I have no doubt but they will thank you for a sight of so valuable a piece. The title of it runs thus:

"A catechism, and confession of faith, of the congregation assembled in Poland, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, who was crucified and raised from the dead. Deut. vi. Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one God. John viii. 54. Jesus saith—He, whom you call God is my Father. Printed by Alexander Turobine, in the year of the birth of Christ, the Son of God, 1574."

The preface, which is composed in the name of the whole congregation, begins with the following salutation:

"To all those, who thirst after eternal salvation, the *little and afflicted* flock in Poland, baptized in the name of Jesus of Nazareth, prayeth heartily, grace and peace from the one, most high God, the Father, through his only

only begotten Son, our Lord, Jesus Christ, who was crucified."

In the catechism, the whole of Christianity is reduced to six points; namely, concerning the nature of God, and his son Jesus Christ; justification, discipline, prayer, baptism, and the Lord's supper: which points are explained in the way of question and answer, and confirmed by texts of scripture.

Their notion concerning Jesus Christ is thus expressed:

"Our mediator before the throne of God is a man, who was formerly promised to our fathers by the prophets, and in these latter days, was born of the seed of David, whom God the Father has made to be Lord and Christ, that is, the most perfect prophet, the most holy priest, the most triumphant king, by whom he created the world, restored all things, reconciled to himself, made peace, and bestowed eternal life on his elect, that, after the most high God, we should believe, worship, invoke, hearken to him, imitate his example, and find in him rest to our souls."

With respect to the Holy Ghost, they plainly deny his being a divine person, and represent him as a divine quality or virtue—thus—

"The Holy Ghost is the energy or perfection of God, whose fullness God the Father hath bestowed upon his only begotten Son, our Lord, that we, becoming his adopted children, might receive of his fullness."

They express their sentiments concerning justification, discipline, and baptism, in the ensuing terms:

"Justification consists in the remission of all our past sins, through the mere grace and mercy of God, in and by our Lord Jesus Christ, without our works or merits, through a lively faith; and in the certain hope of eternal life, and the true and unfeigned amendment of our lives, by the help of the divine spirit, to the glory of God the Father, and the edification of our neighbours."

"Ecclesiastical discipline consists in calling frequently to the remembrance of every individual, the duties that are incumbent upon them, in admonishing, first privately, and afterwards, if this be ineffectual, in a public manner, before the whole congregation,

such as have sinned openly against God, or offended their neighbour, and lastly in excluding from the communion of the church, the obstinate and impenitent, that being thus covered with shame, they may be led to repentance, or, if they remain unconverted, be condemned everlastingly."

"Baptism is the immersion into water and emersion out of it, of one, who believes in the gospel, and is truly penitent, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, or in the name of Jesus Christ alone; by which ceremony, he publickly professes that he is washed from all sins by the mercy of God the Father, by the blood of Christ, and the operation of the Holy Spirit; that being ingrafted into the body of Christ, he may mortify the Old Adam, and be transformed into the new and heavenly Adam, in full assurance of obtaining eternal life, after the resurrection."

Concerning the Lord's supper, Mosheim represents these Unitarian christians, as agreeing with Zuinglius, the great Swiss reformer; that is, not much differing from the *plain account of this sacrament*, of our excellent bishop Hoadley.

Their sentiments concerning Prayer, he says, are, generally speaking, sound and rational; and observes, that at the conclusion of this catechism, there is a little tract, called, *The Family Pastor*, which contains a short instruction to heads of families, shewing them how they ought to proceed in order to maintain and increase, in their families, a spirit of piety; and in which also their devotion is assisted by forms of prayer composed for morning and evening, and on other occasions.

Mosheim speaks of this Unitarian Catechism, as exceeding rare in the Latin original. I do not know that it ever has appeared in English. If any one of your readers, sir, are possessed of this scarce work, he will confer an obligation on the learned and inquisitive, by making it public.

It is to be observed, that this was the doctrine of these unitarian christians, before they had any connexion with Faustus, Socinus, or had the nick-name of Socinians bestowed upon them.

The true believer will pre-judge or determine

determine of no set of christians, by their outward denomination of Lutheran, Calvinist, Arian, Socinian, Church of Englander, Church of Scotlander, &c. but consider the agreement of their respective doctrines with the plain and express words of the holy scripture, and by this rule give the preference, condemning none but those who condemn all but themselves.

I am, your obedient servant,

ANDREAS DUDITHIUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Cambridge (New-Eng.) July 4, 1768.

THE identity of lightening and electricity has been so fully established by our worthy countryman Dr. Franklin, as to admit of no reasonable doubt *. Both appear to be effects of one and the same power, exerted in the same manner, and regulated by the same laws. All the effects of lightening may be imitated by electricity, and all the experiments of electricity may be performed by the matter of lightening collected from the clouds, as they usually are by matter collected by glass globes or tubes. This power is a subtle and extremely active fluid, diffused through all bodies. It may be accumulated in some above its natural quantity, and in others diminished below it. Bodies in the former case are said to be electrified positively; in the latter, negatively. So long as the electric fluid remains distributed in its natural state, it produces no sensible effects; but when it is unequally distributed, its operations are very manifest. When it is accumulated in any body, it endeavours to throw itself out into any neighbouring body which has less than its share; and that with a violence proportioned to the inequality of the distribution, and the quantity to be discharged. This discharge is attended with a flash, a report, and, if the quantity be large, the rending, melting, or firing the body into which the discharge is made, as it is susceptible of either of these operations; or, if it be an animal, wounding and even killing it. In the artificial experiments of electricity, the discharge may be made between whatever bodies we please: In lightening it is made

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between the clouds and such terrestrial bodies as are nearest to them. But the effects are precisely of the same kind in both cases. They differ only in degree. These are the out-lines of the modern theory of lightening.

This may justly be looked upon as the capital discovery of the present age. It is a discovery which has not ended in mere speculation: It has been applied, by its very sagacious author, to a most important purpose: no less than that of securing our properties and lives from the fatal effects of so violent a meteor as lightening has often proved to be. By experiment it appears that the electric fluid finds the most ready passage through metals; that it is attracted by them, and seeks them in preference to all other bodies; or, in the language of electricians, that metals are the best conductors of electricity. Where it can find a sufficient quantity of metal to conduct it, it passes along without doing any injury: And if the metal end in sharp points, the electric fluid is drawn on to it from a greater distance, or thrown off from it with greater ease, than if it ended in a broad surface. Next to metals, water is found to be the best conductor of electricity. Wood, stones, and bricks, the common materials of our buildings, are bad conductors.

From these things laid together, it follows, that if an house were furnished with a continued line of metal, as a rod or wire of sufficient thickness, reaching above the top of the house, and down into the ground, the matter of lightening, in passing between the clouds and the earth, would be more readily conducted through this metal, than through the other materials of the house. And if this metallick conductor was sharp-pointed at the top, the lightening would begin to be attracted to it while the cloud was yet at too great a distance to strike the house, and would be transmitted through it in a small and silent stream, without damage to the house. Whereas, without such a conductor, none of the lightening can be discharged from the cloud till it has got within a small distance from the house; and then the discharge is made all at once, with a violence which nothing can resist.

Since this method was proposed to

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* See our last vol. p. 568.

the public, many houses have been fitted in this manner, with pointed rods of metal, and the event has fully justified the hopes that had been entertained from them. All the observations that have been made, have abundantly confirmed this doctrine, that lightening observes all the laws of electricity; and we, in this place, have just had a new confirmation of it.

Harvard-hall and the steeple of the meeting-house, besides many private houses in this town are furnished with such an apparatus of pointed rods. Last Saturday in the afternoon, we had the most violent thunder storm that has been known here for many years; or, perhaps, than was ever known here. In my house, that has such an apparatus fitted, with bells, to give notice of the passage of the lightening along the rods, the bells began to ring as soon as the first thunder was heard at a distance, and continued ringing briskly for about an hour; and the lightening not being conducted quick enough by the tongue, it frequently flashed from one bell to the other, and with cracks loud enough to be heard in the farther part of the house. But when the height of the storm came on, and the rain poured down impetuously, the ringing ceased; the rain conducting the matter of lightening from the upper wire to the lower, on the outside of the house, without its passing through the bells. For near an hour, the lightening flashed and the thunder rattled with unusual violence, and with scarce any intermission. In this interval, there was a prodigious explosion upon Hollis-hall. The four corners of the eaves were all struck; the cornices and modillions split and broke. The chief damage was done at the north-east corner; where a number of bricks were beat off from the top of the chimney, which was likewise cracked in a chamber below; and a considerable breach was made in the corner of the building just below the eaves. Between the several tires of windows there is, what I think the workmen call a water table, a small projection of the brick-work, which was covered with sheet-lead. From the south east corner of the eaves to the south-end of this upper tire of lead, the lightening left a

bluish mark upon the bricks; and where the lead was interrupted, as it was in two or three places, the lightening broke the intermediate bricks, so that it plainly ran along the whole length of this water-table. The north-east chambers suffered most. Several panes of glass in the windows were broke, and the sashes being balanced with iron weights, the lightening burst into the frames where the weights hung, tore off the casings and the window-shutters, and drove some pieces of them to the farther side of the chamber with such force as to make a considerable impression in the wall. In the chamber of one of the tutors, some of the gilding was stripped off from the frame of a looking-glass, and the polish of the glass just by it destroyed. In the north entry, the posts of both the great doors are split. These posts have an iron staple about the middle of their height; from which there is an iron bar hanging down to the floor. So far as these bars reached, the posts were not hurt; but above this to the upper hinges, the posts were split, and the eastern door was forced off its upper hinge. The wooden-work of the building appeared scorched in many places. Though there were a great number of persons in all parts of that college, yet, by the good providence of God, no life was lost; nor were any much hurt. Several felt a blow, which they compare to the electric shock, some on their head, and some on their feet; and one of the students, in the north-west upper chamber, sitting on a chair, was thrown down with his chair, perceiving neither the flash nor the report; but no hurt was done to the room. It is remarkable that some persons had gone out of the chambers where the greatest damage was done, by the window shutters being shivered, and the chimney cracked, not half a minute before this happened.

None of the other colleges were affected with this shock. Harvard hall, which is nearest to Hollis, and is furnished with pointed wires, escaped. The wires were seen by many to transmit a large quantity of the lightening, which has left visible marks of smut on the bricks, where the several pieces of wires were hooked together.

gether. The distance of these points from the farthest chimney in Hollis, that which was struck, is 160 feet.

A large elm near the steeple of the meeting-house, was also struck. The bark of the body of the tree is ripped open in a winding track, passing obliquely through an iron staple which had been driven into the tree; the lightening having been manifestly diverted by this staple from a direct course. The branches do not appear to be injured. The distance of the bottom of the tree from the bottom of the nearest wire on the steeple, is fifty-two feet: and this is the least distance from a point, so far as I know, at which any thing has been struck.

It has been made a question, whether the clouds are electrified positively or negatively? and this involves another, whether the stroke of lightening be from the clouds down to the earth, or from the earth up into the clouds? That it comes from the clouds, has I suppose been the universal opinion in all ages. The terms in which ancient writers, sacred and profane, have expressed themselves on this subject, evidently led to this idea. Nor did later writers express themselves differently, till the new discoveries in electricity. It is very difficult, and in most cases impossible, to judge by the effects which way the stroke was directed; as the appearances must generally be the same in both cases. But there is a circumstance that inclines one to think, the stroke on Hollis-hall was from above. This is, that the upper water-table was struck. Had the stroke been from below, it might rather have been expected that the lowest should have been struck, as the lightening must have passed by this, before it could get to the upper. Which way the tree by the meeting-house was struck, is more difficult to determine. The wire from the steeple is turned under the tower, where it ends in dry ground, which is not a good conductor. It may be supposed then, with probability, that the column of lightening brought down by this wire, not finding a ready passage into the dry ground at the bottom, turned off on the outside where the surface of the earth was covered with water, and there spreading itself, that part which

ran towards the tree struck the bark of it. For the stroke at the bottom is on the side nearest the wire: from whence the track ascends obliquely towards the further side of the tree.

To conclude. The strong attractive power of the metals, and the consequent advantage of the pointed wires, plainly appear in this case. The buildings that were furnished with these escaped unhurt, notwithstanding the vast quantity of electric matter which was discharged close by them. Had it not been for these, it is highly probable the steeple of the meeting-house had been shattered to pieces, and Harvard-hall suffered as much as Hollis. But it may justly be hoped, that careful observations on the course of lightening, the manner in which different bodies are affected by it, the particular situation of those bodies and the neighbouring ones, and the distance to which points extend their protecting influence, will lead to farther discoveries on this interesting subject.

J. WINTHROP.

Character of Cardinal Richlieu, prime Minister to Lewis XIII, King of France, From De Bury's, Life of that Prince.

“**R**ICHLIEU has shared the fate of all those who are raised above others by their merit and their great actions. Envy, influenced by ambition and interest, was continually at work in forming cabals and plots against his power, and even against his life. The impotent malice of his enemies stooped so low as to fill the kingdom with satires and libels upon his character and conduct, while foreigners beheld him with admiration. Beau-tru, (the French ambassador at the court of Spain) complaining one day, to the count-duke Olivarez, of the defamatory libels that were printed in Flanders against the king and his council, the count duke replied; “I will do all in my power to prevent it, being equally concerned myself in my character as minister of state. But with regard to the Cardinal-duke, I have often told the King of Spain, it was his greatest misfortune that the king of France had the ablest minister, that has appeared in Christendom for these thousand years. For my own part

part, I could be content to have whole libraries published every day against me, if my master's affairs were but as well managed as those of the most christian king."

Never did minister meet with greater obstacles to the execution of his designs than Richlieu. Scarce a year passed, in which some cabal was not formed to ruin, or some plot to assassinate him. If he had lived under Henry IV. he would not have shed so much blood. The great lords of the kingdom, whom he in a manner annihilated, would have been undoubtedly preserved. Henry would have known how to have kept them within those bounds of duty, to which by his gentleness, wisdom, and resolution he had reduced them. The great will more willingly obey a prince who can maintain his authority, than a minister to whom he intrusts it, whom they usually consider as their equal, and often as their inferior. From hence arose all those plots and factions, which forced him to use severe methods, when mild and gentle means were insufficient. He gave a pretty just idea of his own character, when speaking one day to the Marquis of Vieuville he said, "I never venture to undertake any thing till I have considered it thoroughly: but when I have once formed my resolution, I never lose sight of my object, I overturn, I mow down all before me, and then I throw my red cassock over it, and cover all."

He would willingly have kept in favour with the queen mother, and even with Monsieur (the duke of Orleans, the king's brother) without being wanting in what he thought was due to the service of the king and the good of the state. He used to say sometimes, "That he had three masters, the king, Mary of Medicis, and the duke of Orleans: that his honour, and his duty obliged him to serve them all three, but in order, and each in their rank; and that he would never be reproached with having given to the third what was due only to the first." But he could not succeed in pleasing these three persons, who seldom had the same views or the same interests: and the king whom he served with so much zeal and success,

gave him more trouble than the other two.

He was indefatigable in his application to business, though he had a very delicate constitution, and was subject almost to continual attacks of illness. He generally went to bed at eleven, and when he had slept three or four hours, he had a light, and pen, ink, and paper brought him, to write himself, or to dictate to a secretary, who lodged in his chamber. He then went to sleep again at five or six, and rose between seven and eight.

His word might be depended upon, and if he had once promised a person a favour he was sure of obtaining it. He was earnest in serving his friends, and all those who were attached to him. The officers of his household looked upon him as the best of masters: they received from him nothing but marks of kindness, and they thought themselves happy in his service. If at any time an angry or impatient expression escaped him, which happened very seldom, he made them abundant amends by the favours he bestowed upon them.

The expences of his household amounted to four millions (of livres) every year, including the maintenance of his guard. He had a hundred horse-guards, commanded by a captain, a lieutenant, two quarter masters and four brigadiers. This was the first guard the king granted him at the time of the plot formed against him by de Chalois. From 1632, the king added to these a company of two hundred musketeers, and after that a second of an hundred and twenty gendarmes, and a third of six score light horse. The number of his domesticks was prodigious. He had never less than twenty-four or twenty-five pages: sometimes they amounted to thirty-six, whom he educated with great care and at a great expence. He had every day four different tables, and all served magnificently. The first consisted of fourteen covers, to which usually none but the first nobility, his relations or particular friends were admitted. There was a second in another hall, where his master of the household sat, consisting of thirty covers: a third for his pages and the principal officers of his household, and a fourth

a fourth for the servants in livery, who were very numerous.

When he travelled, the vast number of carriages of all kinds in his train resembled the march of a sovereign prince rather than that of a rich subject. His band of music, with which he was always attended, was composed of twelve musicians, chosen out of the greatest artists in France; and his household was better paid and made a more splendid appearance than the king's. His master was displeased at the state and magnificence his minister affected, and did not conceal his sentiments from the Cardinal himself, especially when he was out of humour at any bad news: and when he durst not take notice of it to him, he complained of it to those with whom he was intimate.

The Cardinal had for some time before his death been losing ground in the king's favour, and probably would have been intirely discarded, if he had lived much longer. When the king paid him a visit in his last illness, as he was sitting by his bed-side, Richlieu, after thanking him for the honour he had done him, addressed him in the following manner: "Sire, this is the last adieu. In taking leave of your majesty, I have the satisfaction to leave your kingdom in the highest degree of glory and reputation it has ever attained, and your enemies subdued and humbled. The only reward of my labours and services I presume to ask of your majesty is, that you would continue to honour my nephews and other relations with your protection and favour. I give them my blessing, only upon condition that they never swerve from that obedience and fidelity which they owe you, and which they have solemnly engaged always to maintain." The king gave him his promise, and they had a private conversation together, in which the Cardinal recommended to him the ministers who were already in place, assuring him that they were thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs, and strongly attached to his service. He added, that he knew of no person, more capable of filling up his own place, than Cardinal Mazarine, whose zeal and fidelity he had experienced on many occasions. The king replied, that he should always

follow the advice he had given him, having long been convinced of the wisdom of his counsels and that he would employ Mazarine and the other ministers, who should be continued in their posts.

When the king was retired, the Cardinal asked the physicians how long they thought he could live: "Do not be afraid, says he, of telling me your real sentiments, you are speaking to one who is perfectly resigned to the will of God, either for life or death." They told him, they saw at present no immediate danger, and that they must wait till the seventh day before they could absolutely pronounce upon the case. "That is well," replied the Cardinal: but towards evening, his fever returned with so much violence, that they were obliged to bleed him twice. "M. Chicot, said he, addressing himself to one of the king's physicians, speak to me, I beseech you, not as a physician, but as a friend, without disguise." My lord, replied Chicot, after having made some difficulty in giving his opinion, "I believe that in twenty-four hours you will be either dead or well." "That is speaking as you ought, replied the Cardinal, I understand you." After confession, he asked for the viaticum, which was brought him an hour after midnight. "Behold my Lord and my God, cries the cardinal, which I am just going to receive: I protest before him and call him to witness, that in the whole of my conduct during my ministry I have had nothing in view but the welfare of religion and of the state." Some hours after, he received extreme unction, "My lord, said the curate who attended him, do you forgive your enemies?" It is said he made him this answer, "I never had any but those of the state." Others affirm, that he only said, "Yes, with all my heart, and as I wish to be forgiven myself." For a day or two after, he seemed a little revived by a medicine which was given him by a quack, who undertook to cure him, when his physicians had given him up. While the effects of this lasted, he conversed with the secretaries of state upon business, and was well enough to receive the compliments that were sent him from the Duke of Orleans and the Queen; and gave his answers to

to them with a great deal of strength and presence of mind. But he soon after became so weak, that he perceived he was near his end. "Niece, said he to the Duchess of Equillon, I am very ill!—leave me, I beseech you; your tears affect me: spare yourself the pain of seeing me die." Father Leon coming up to the Cardinal, told him he was at the end of his life, of which he was going to give an account to God; at the same time he presented the crucifix to him to kiss, and pronounced the last absolution to him. The commendatory prayers were scarce begun, when he expired in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and the eighteenth of his ministry.—Soon after the king being informed that his minister was departed, said, very coldly, to some of his courtiers, "There is a great politician gone."

The Cardinal's most intimate friend and confidant was father Joseph, a capuchin, who was reckoned the most able negotiator in Europe. He entered into all the cardinal's views, and being less embarrassed with the numberless intrigues of the court and cabinet, and not obliged like his friend to take any state upon him, he could think over at leisure in his cell the schemes they had formed together: so that our author thinks it exceeding probable that Richlieu would have been very much at a loss to have conducted so many great and successful negotiations, without his assistance.—Upon some occasion the popular clamour being raised against the Cardinal, he kept himself shut up in his palace, and was afraid of being seen in the streets. But by Father Joseph's advice he was persuaded to go through the city without his guards, and shew himself to the people; who instead of offering him any insult, being pleased with this instance of his confidence, and with the affability and condescension he expressed to all he met, loaded him with their blessings. Upon his return, his friend said, "Did not I tell you, that you was only faint-hearted: and that with a little courage and firmness you would soon raise the spirits of the citizens, and restore your affairs."

Perhaps the reader, from this sketch of Cardinal Richlieu's character, may be inclined to think with us, that if

he had contented himself with a plain, modest, and humble manner of living, like Father Paul of Venice, who was for many years as much the oracle of that state as the Cardinal was of France, he might have avoided a great part of the envy he incurred, and would not have been under the disagreeable necessity of making so many sacrifices to his own safety. It is true, as this author has observed, that ambition has generally the largest place in great minds: but it is likewise true, that it discovers a still greater mind to despise and get above it; and that a sincere regard to the public good, and a disinterested love of one's country, are much nobler and more certain principles of action than any views of private advancement or renown." (See vol. 1733, p. 608, 1736, p. 60, and 1755, p. 67.)

[*App. M. Review.*]

The Means of forming the Morals of a State. From Lacroix's Treatise of Morality, lately published at Paris.

"IF men, says he, are not lovers of virtue, punishments will not be sufficient to keep them in their duty; they will gratify their passions whenever they think they can do it with impunity. The best way, therefore, nay the only way to make men obey the laws, is to give them morals; that is, to inspire them with a love of virtue.—Those who would govern a state properly, says Isocrates, must not think of filling porticos with laws written upon tables, but must take care that citizens have the maxims of justice engraved upon their hearts. It is not laws, indeed, but morals which serve to regulate a state. Those who have had a bad education, do not hesitate to violate the clearest and most determinate laws; whereas those who have been well educated, cheerfully and readily submit to proper regulations.

The love of virtue is produced in a state, by giving youth a good education, by granting honorary distinctions to virtue, by proscribing luxury, and by diffusing the knowledge of the christian religion.

In order to educate men properly, they must be taken in their infancy, before their minds are filled with prejudices, and before vicious inclinations have taken root in their breasts: it is too late

late to form them after they are corrupted. Among the Persians and Lacedemonians, the children of every citizen were considered as belonging to the state; accordingly the state took the charge of their education, and directed it entirely towards the love of their country, and obedience to its laws. What, indeed, is the end proposed by a public education? Is it to make scholars and learned men? It is of more importance to every state, surely, that its members should know how to live well than speak well; and there is no principle but virtue that can lead them to live well: Fear is without efficacy, when men think they may avoid punishment; and honour or the desire of esteem is extinguished, when it is not animated by the public favour. Let the end proposed by public education, therefore, be to teach virtue, and to inspire youth with the love of the several duties incumbent on them as men and citizens. It is now several years since an establishment has been formed in the heart of France upon these views, (*L'Ecole Militaire*) and which promises to the nation a new race of citizens. It is there that the young nobility of the kingdom, trained under the eye of the minister by able masters, are taught the love of virtue and of their country, to know and to reverence the laws and maxims of the state. It is there, that having the generosity and munificence of their prince constantly before their eyes, they animate one another to copy after the example of their illustrious ancestors, and qualify themselves for defending the state and supporting the honour and dignity of their sovereign, even at the expence of their lives: an establishment worthy of the highest praises, and which will be an everlasting monument of the wisdom and beneficence of Lewis the Fifteenth.

Though virtue be naturally beautiful, though she constitutes the true felicity of man, yet such is the weakness and imperfection of human nature, that there must be rewards and distinctions for her votaries. Let virtue then be crowned with honour; let the dignities of the state be conferred on her. Has vice any claim to them? They were originally established for the good of society, and if vice

usurps them, the end of their institution is defeated. Has birth any title to them? A long train of illustrious ancestors does not confer merit, nor transmit to their posterity either talents or virtue. If the descendants of a citizen, who distinguished himself in the service of his country, have no personal merit, they are only monuments to preserve the memory of a virtuous man, and in this view are only entitled to empty admiration and outward respect.

Luxury, above all things, ought to be checked by severe laws. It inspires a passion for frivolous pleasures; renders money the supreme good, makes men sacrifice every thing to the acquisition of riches, enervates the body and enfeebles the soul. Can there be a more dreadful scourge in any government? It makes part of the money of the rich, indeed, circulate among the poor, but at the same time it makes beggars of a vast number of citizens, by the enormous consumption it occasions of provisions of every kind.

Beside, if the rage of distinguishing themselves by glare and parade be checked, citizens will employ their wealth in schemes of public utility, and virtue will diffuse more blessings among the poor than the most extravagant luxury.

What are we to think then of the reason which an illustrious modern assigns for permitting luxury in monarchies; viz. that if the rich do not spend a great deal, the poor will be starved? Monarchies, adds the same politician, (Montesquieu) are ruined by poverty. History furnishes no example of this. The first empires of Niniveh and Babylon fell amidst the greatest opulence. Persia, when poor, destroyed the rich empires of Lydia, Babylon, and Egypt; when rich, she was not a match for a handful of Macedonians. When Macedonia became opulent, when the kingdoms of Syria and Egypt abounded in wealth, they were obliged to yield to the warlike poverty of the Romans, who fell a prey themselves to barbarians, after pillaging the universe.—Riches are the natural source of luxury; luxury begets corruption, and corruption destroys states.

But the firmest support of laws is religion: there is no motive which acts
more

more powerfully upon the mind of man, than the firm belief of an all-powerful deity, who punishes vice and rewards virtue: this too is the only motive capable of restraining the impetuosity of the passions, and counterbalancing private interest. *I know not, said the Roman orator, very justly, whether by banishing religion and piety we do not destroy good faith among men, and consequently justice, which is the most excellent of all virtues.*

Of the different forms of religion which are established upon the face of the earth, there is none whose precepts and doctrines are better calculated than those of Christianity, to form the morals of a nation, to check the impetuosity of human passions, to controul the influence of climate, and to inspire submission and obedience to the laws.

This religion gives civil laws the greatest efficacy they can possibly have, by lending them the aids of conscience. It is not in the least repugnant to the social spirit; for the social spirit is only that attachment to one's country which makes a man consecrate his talents, his fortune, and his life to the service of it. Now there is nothing that inspires this attachment so much as Christianity, since there is nothing which inspires a man with a stronger desire of performing his duty. Republican virtue, the principle of honour in monarchies, of fear in despotic states are feeble motives to influence a citizen to sacrifice his dearest interests and strongest inclinations to the service of his country; it is christianity alone that can raise man above the weaknesses of his heart.

It would be a great error, therefore, in policy, not to introduce christianity into a state, or not to maintain it when it is established. But as the good effects it is capable of producing depend upon the degree of authority it acquires over the mind, nothing ought to be employed, in order to spread or support it, but persuasion. Violence would only make hypocrites. Writing or speaking, however, against this religion, ought not to be permitted; for this would be permitting an attack upon the most solid foundations of the state, and would give occasion to public dissensions and commotions.

Though Christianity be very favour-

able in itself to public prosperity and order, yet it has been the occasion of many calamities, and of the most cruel and bloody wars in Germany, Italy, and France; but it would be gross ignorance, nay downright madness, to make it answerable for such calamities; they are only to be imputed to the barbarity of the times, and to cursed ambition. Let christians only be well instructed in the principles of their religion, and they will ever be the best of subjects: The conduct of the first christians is a sufficient proof of this."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Beg the favour of you to insert the following letter to Mr. A. B. in your impartial Magazine, which will oblige, Sir,

Your constant reader,

The Author of An Appeal, &c.

To Mr. A. B.

S I R,

IN your last you set out very unfortunately: You charge me with a contradiction, as my words cited by you imply, that Unitarian and Athanasian writers had condemned a notion before it existed viz. Mr. T. I's scheme of the trinity, which must necessarily be the case, if this notion be peculiar to T. I.

Ans. I called Mr. T. I's notion peculiar, as I had never met with it in a modern writer; and at the same time observed, that it was the same, or nearly the same, with the old Sabellian doctrine, which had been condemned by Unitarian and Athanasian writers. Remarkable it is, that you have taken particular notice of my expression, *that I had not met with it in a modern writer.* Does not this imply, that it had been entertained by some of the ancients, and consequently your charge appears groundless from the very words you cite."

In order to shew that T. I. does not hold a peculiar notion of the Trinity, you cite two passages from a treatise entitled, *Christian Liberty Asserted, &c.* wrote by the learned and worthy Mr. Jackson, which in your opinion set forth the same notion with T. I's, viz. that the Trinity means three dis-

distinct attributes of the Deity, infinite goodness, wisdom, and power. You might with equal justice have cited the same passages to prove, that he held the Athanasian doctrine, which he confuted in this and several other treatises. Mr. Jackson's express view in the first passage, p. 103. was to shew, that the ancients attributed goodness in the highest degree to God the Father, chiefly founded upon Matth. xix. 17. *why callest thou me good? There is none good but one, that is, God.* From whence you draw this inference, "That the ancients, according to Mr. Jackson, held original, supreme, underived goodness to be God the Father. Consequently the ancients held Goodness to be a person, provided they held the Father to be a person." In other terms, they held a mere quality or attribute to be God the Father. Let Mr. Jackson be his own interpreter: When he had cited several of the primitive Fathers to shew their sense of this remarkable text, which is decisive against the Athanasian doctrine, he concludes in these words, p. 105. "So that the sense of the ancient church plainly is, that as the Father only, who is unoriginated, is the one God supreme over all, so he is alone supreme and absolutely perfect in respect of every divine attribute; and that all the perfections of the Son, and amongst these his goodness, being derived to him with his nature from the Father, are not co-ordinate or equal to the underived perfections of the Father, and so that attribute of goodness cannot belong to the Son in the same high and absolute sense, in which it is ascribed to the Father, to whose supreme goodness our Saviour himself in the text before us yields the pre-eminence." When therefore you represent Mr. Jackson as holding goodness to be God the Father, you are confronted with his express declarations to the contrary, who maintains, that goodness, as one quality or attribute amongst the other divine attributes, is ascribed to God the Father in the highest and most absolute sense. When you talk of infinite goodness being a person, you confound all propriety of language and sentiment.

Again. You cite Mr. Jackson from the same treatise, p. 126. as declaring it to have been the opinion of the ancients, *that Christ (the logos) is the Son*
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of God, and that the Son of God is the wisdom of God. From these words you infer, that the ancients held *Wisdom* to be a person, unless they denied the Son to be a person. It appears likewise from hence, that they did not by the word *person* mean an intelligent agent.

Ans. Mr. Jackson's professed view in this part of his treatise was to prove, that the ancients held Christ to have been created by the Father, for which purpose they applied what is said of wisdom, Prov. viii. 22. to Christ; *the Lord possessed (express gr. created) me in the beginning of his way, before his works of old.* This interpretation was probably occasioned by our Saviour's being called *the wisdom of God* in the New Testament, 1 Cor. i. 27.—But your inference from Mr. Jackson's words is groundless: Christ, according to this interpretation, was not represented as the wisdom, or a mere attribute of God in the literal sense, as you imagine, but a real intelligent Being produced or created by the Almighty Father, and called the wisdom of God, because there was a glorious display of this attribute in the gospel dispensation. That they understood Christ to be an intelligent agent, and not a mere attribute of God, undeniably appears from the same 126th page of Mr. Jackson's treatise, from whence you have cited his account of this affair: This learned writer speaking of the christian worship of the primitive church observes, "that the Father was worshiped and prayed to through Christ, and in his name, and that he himself (viz. Christ) was invocated in a subordinate and mediate sense, that he might (as our mediator) offer up, and by his mediation render effectual our prayers to the one God and Father." Nothing can possibly be more evident, than that Christ is here described as an intelligent agent inferior to his God and Father; it being absurd to pay mediatorial worship to a mere quality or attribute.

But it is worth observing, that, as you call Mr. Jackson an Arian, all you have said relating to his sentiments of the Trinity, is nothing to the purpose, it being impossible that he should embrace the notion you ascribe to him consistently with his Arian principles, or rather Unitarian, Arian being a term of reproach fixed upon those, who
P p p have

have presumed to depart from the Athanasian doctrine, and adhere to the solemn determination of the sacred writers.

I have no opportunity of consulting Dr. Cudworth's intellectual system, and so cannot determine what his sentiments were relating to the Trinity; neither do you seem quite clear upon the point.

As for Bishop Berkeley, he labours to prove that the old philosophers held a Trinity in the Godhead, or three divine Hypostases. But whether he meant the common Athanasian doctrine, or your sense of it, may be justly questioned. Certain it is, that he does not express his notion of the Trinity in the same terms that you do. It is observable, that this ingenious Bishop cites no texts of scripture in his *Siris* to establish his doctrine; and therefore his authority is of no more weight to determine our assent to an hypothesis, in opposition to a scripture doctrine, than his plausible reasonings to prove that this system of matter which we inhabit has no external existence, in opposition to sensible evidence; so that, according to this wild notion, all that beautiful variety of rivers, trees, meadows and hills which we behold, and even the very bodies we carry about us, have no other than an ideal existence. We may learn from his example, what extravagant notions ingenious men are capable of maintaining, and even supporting with plausible colours. But if we call in the assistance of common sense, a principle too much neglected by philosophers and divines, we may treat with contempt all such metaphysical absurdities, though perhaps we may not be always able to detect the fallacy of them. Let it be carefully noted, that I have no inclination to detract from the character of this worthy bishop, it being well known that he was zealous to promote the temporal as well as spiritual happiness of his fellow creatures. The good bishop had amused himself in his study by force of subtle speculations with an imaginary hypothesis; but in common life he acted like other mortals, as if he believed the reality of things around him.

With respect to your answer to my objection, that if the attributes good-

ness, wisdom, and power, be persons, God is not three persons only, but as many persons as he has distinct attributes; you argue thus:

"The divine nature being immutable, it now is what it always was; God always was infinitely good, wise, and powerful; but if by merciful be meant any thing distinct from these, mercy seems to have a relative existence, and consequently like other relations cannot be without it's correlate. God, for instance, had not mercy before there existed beings on whom he could have mercy.—Nor was God omnipresent before any thing was made."

Reply. If this reasoning has any weight, it concludes as strongly against the eternal goodness of the Deity, as his mercy and justice. God, according to this notion, could not be said to be good before any creatures existed, to whom he could communicate his goodness. You seem to confound the infinite perfections of God, as they exist in the divine nature, with the external exercise of them, which are really distinct considerations. Doubtless before creatures were formed, God could not exercise any acts of goodness, justice, and mercy: But still he was possessed of these amiable perfections from all eternity, as he was always disposed to exercise them upon proper objects, when it should be agreeable to his infinite wisdom to produce free and intelligent creatures. Neither should you deny God's omnipresence before any thing was made. He could not indeed be said to be present with creatures before they existed; but still he was possessed of such an adorable perfection from all eternity, from whence his actual presence with his creatures would necessarily take place, when they should exist. Consequently, you have not removed the objection proposed to your notion of the Trinity, but it remains in its full force.

As to the number of texts, which, according to my repeated declarations and deep conviction still continued, entirely overthrow the Athanasian doctrine, you observe, "that it would be bold in any one to oppose texts before he knows the precise point they are brought to prove." To which you add the following queries. "Are these texts brought to prove that the Godhead doth not consist of three intelligent

telligent agents? Or, are they brought to prove that the wisdom of God is not eternal, and consequently, that God was not always wise? Or are they brought to prove that God is wise without his wisdom?"

Ans. I humbly presume, that the precise point the texts produced in the Appeal are brought to prove, is extremely plain to any common understanding. Your first query is clearly and effectually answered by the collection of texts taken notice of in the London Magazine for the month of April, viz. that the one supreme God is the Father only, and not Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, according to the doctrine of the Athanasian creed; and consequently, the Godhead doth not consist of three distinct intelligent agents. As to your second and third queries, I never produced texts to prove any thing so absurd and self-contradictory; and refer any answer to yourself, who maintain that God was not eternally merciful and just.

I am astonished at your triumphant conclusion, as if those persons whom you call Arians, but should be called Unitarian Christians, were so absolutely baffled in point of argument, that a longer continuance in their supposed error *must be imputed to the insensibility and impenetrability of their heads*. You still continue to make confident assertions without the least colour of evidence. Be assured, that the Unitarian cause stands unshaken upon the strong foundation of Moses and the prophets, of Christ and his apostles; and that the Trinitarian controversy has been brought to a final period, as the most learned Athanasians have never given a direct answer to the main arguments, on which the cause depends.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant.

The Author of an Appeal, &c.

Account of a late dismissal, pro and con, with Remarks.

SINCE the death of lieutenant governor Fauquier the assembly of Virginia has presented to the president of the council to be transmitted to England two papers, the one a petition to the king, and the other a *remonstrance* to the parliament, in which they as good as tell the latter, not to

trouble their heads about them, for they shall for the future take care of themselves. When these very extraordinary papers were received by the *Secretary*, he laid them before the other servants of the *Council*, who all agreed, it was highly expedient that the governor in chief of that province should reside there. This resolution was approved of by the *King*, and his *Ministry* gave directions to the *Secretary* of *State* to signify it to Sir Jeffery Amherst; but at the same time not to press him to go if it was disagreeable to him, but to acquaint him that the *King* would make up to him the emoluments he received out of that government in another way. *Lord H* accordingly called at general Amherst's house, but being told he was in the country, he wrote to him, and in terms of the utmost politeness and regard, acquainted him with the *King's* intentions. His *Lieutenant* told him, that however the *King* might wish to avail himself of his abilities at this time in America, yet his *Ministry* did not forget that the government of Virginia was given to him as a reward for the great services he has done his country in America, and that therefore his orders were, not to press him to reside in that province; but if from any reason he disliked going thither, his *Ministry* had commanded him to inform him it was his gracious intention to make good to him the emoluments of the office in the most ample manner. Sir Jeffery Amherst came to town, and waited on *Lord H*, he expressed his disinclination to go to Virginia, and said, that having been commander in chief in America he could not serve under general Gage as governor of a single province. *Lord H* replied, that if that was his only objection, he thought it might easily be answered, for that a governor was always a superior person in his own province, and that his office, being a civil one, had no relation to the command of the king's troops. However as his orders were not to press Sir Jeffery to go, and he found it was disagreeable to him, he had nothing to say, and therefore only begged to know what were the emoluments which he received out of that government, that he might acquaint

quaint the k——, and receive his commands for making out a grant for an annuity accordingly. The general said fifteen hundred guineas a year, but told his l——p, that by an annuity, he hoped he did not mean a pension. Yes, replied l—— H——, I do mean a pension, and although a pension may carry with it a disagreeable idea, when it is given merely for the sake of a pension, yet when it is given as a reward for services done the public, it becomes a mark of public approbation, witness l—— C——m's pension, which was given him as a reward for directing those services you so ably executed, witness too Sir E—— H—— his pension for saving Ireland, and why not yours for adding Canada to the British dominions. Besides, is not your present salary a pension out of the revenue of Virginia, and where can be the difference to you, whether you receive it out of the four and half per cent duty upon sugar, or the duty upon tobacco? but the difference will be material to the crown and the public, for that fund which was given for the support of a governor will be properly applied, and the crown and the people will have the advantage of the governor in chief of the province of Virginia residing in his government. The general replied, he should dislike a pension, but said he must submit to the k——'s pleasure, and bowed off. When l—— H—— reported what had passed to the k——, his m——y was most graciously pleased to order a grant of fifteen hundred guineas a year *free of all deductions and for life*, to be charged on the four and half per cent for the use of Sir Jeffery Amherst in consideration of his great services, but before the grant could be made out, Sir Jeffery signified his intention to resign his regiments.

The Counter-Story is as follows :

IN consequence of the disagreeable advices lately received from Virginia, it was determined by the Scottish thane to send thither lord B. the last of his friends that remained unprovided for. But, to prevent this strong mark of his influence from being discovered by the public eye, a c——t c——l was held, in which it was said to have been resolved, that

it was highly necessary the governor of Virginia should reside in his province. This resolution answered all purposes at once : it dismissed sir J. A. and it appointed lord B; for sir J. A. was the only person in England who could not go to America in that capacity. He had been commander in chief there; therefore, by the rules of the army, and consistent with his own character, he could not go to serve under general Gage (the present commander in chief there) who is an inferior officer, and who had served under sir J. in America. When the c——l broke up, lord H. directly went to sir J. A.'s to acquaint him with their resolution, but was informed sir J. was in the country: upon which lord H. returned, and wrote to him. But before the letter was delivered at sir J.'s house in the country, he was set off for London; and finding that lord H. had been at his house, he went directly to his lordship's.

Lord H. after reciting some of the above particulars, said, that as he (sir J. A.) was lately married, he possibly might not chuse to go to America. Though this seemed like suggesting to sir J. a reason for refusing; yet the brave and worthy officer, whose amiable disposition and gentleman-like deportment did not suffer him to reply in a strain best adapted to the compliment, frankly and candidly answered, That, as general Gage (for whom he expressed a very great regard, and of whose abilities as an officer, he spoke in terms of the highest veneration) was commander in chief in America, he could not go to serve under that officer, who was not only inferior to him in his rank in the army, but had served under him in America. That if the affairs of his colony required his going to America, he hoped the matter respecting general Gage would be accommodated. Lord H. said, that could not be; general Gage must remain in his present situation: but added, that he should not press him (sir J. A.) to go; and then offered him a pension of 1500 l. per annum, as an equivalent for his government. Sir J. A. refused to accept the offer, saying the government of Virginia was given him expressly for services during the late war, and as a mark of the royal approbation

probation of his conduct in America; that when it was given him, it was considered as a sinecure, without any requisition of residence, which was never thought of or intended at the time; for that the business and whole government of the province were to be entirely managed by the lieutenant-governor. Yet, there is no doubt but he would have gone upon terms consistent with his honour, and his rank in the army.

They parted. And the next news that sir J. A. received, was, that lord B. had kissed hands for his government of Virginia. Upon which sir J. who received this account in the country, by a letter from his brother, came again to town, and finding it to be true, he resigned his two regiments, viz. the 15th and the 60th, to his M— at St. James's, on the 18th of August, 1768.

Observations on these Accounts.

FROM comparing these two accounts together, the truth seems to be, that the f—y of f—e did not with general Amherst to go to America, nor expect that he would, otherwise he would surely have offered him the same command which he before had there, and in which station it was that he had rendered his country those services the minister pretended to be so sensible of. But his friend and brother k—sman being a little embarrassed by his connections with the W—y company, and having been disappointed in getting a patent, by which he might have transferred the loss upon ignorant purchasers of shares, he thought, by giving Sir Jeffery a pension of 1500 guineas, to accommodate his friend with an income of near 4000, and a convenient absence from this country, He might indeed have imagined the general would have readily made the exchange, having found his services so long slighted, and no attention paid him by any minister since his arrival in England: and now, that his former patron, the great duke of C—d was dead, and l—C—m become incapable, he had nothing to expect. The m—r has found however that he reckoned without his host, and his

failure, in this manœuvre, is but a bad symptom of his future success in his new office; at least it may induce his lordship to shew a little more respect to his colleagues, and not venture so boldly, as it is said he does, upon the most important measures, without consulting any of them.

These observations are clear and strong, not to say any thing of the insult that is offered the army through Sir J. A. the contempt, nay even abuse, with which merit and long service are treated; all which are so obvious as to strike every individual of the public with amazement; who may now see what encouragement is meant to be held out, in case of another war; what rewards; the strictest fidelity and innumerable hardships are likely of receiving at home.

[*Polit. Reg.*]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS I have long been a constant taker in of the London Magazine from its beginning; I take the liberty to recommend a very ingenious calculation, from a learned and deep mathematician, of the harvest moon, now near at hand about the 8th of next Month September, and hope it will be in time to insert it in your Magazine for August, as it may well amuse your mathematical correspondents, and convince them how erroneous some modern calculators have been in attempting to solve that phenomenon of the harvest moon, which is so wisely ordained by providence to be of peculiar service to the industrious husbandman, for his more commodiously taking in the products of the earth, the fruits of his labours: A stupendous instance this, of the great creator's care in allotting him an extraordinary share of light at this season to accomplish the end of his toils, for which it is incumbent on him, as well as all, to be truly grateful and sincerely thankful to him for such his blessings and fruitful seasons, to the preservation and general benefit of mankind. I am,

Winchester, Your's,
Aug. 31, 1767. J. J. WICCAMICUS.

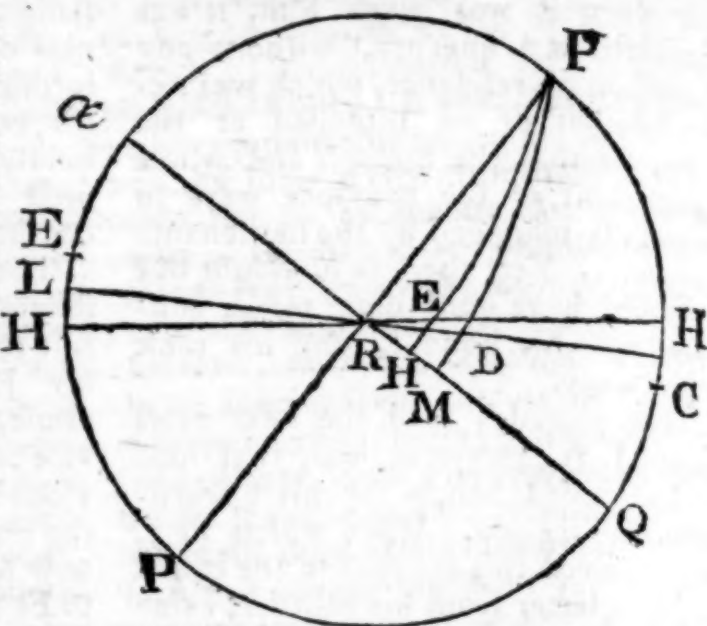
EXPLANATION.

EXPLANATION.

IF we carefully consider the place and circumstances of the moon about the autumnal equinox, we shall soon find that the phenomena, of what is called the Harvest Moon, must depend on the following particulars: 1st. The situation of her nodes. 2. The smallness of the angle which that part of her orbit makes at that time with the horizon. And lastly, her being in the ascending or north latitude, which still diminishes the aforesaid angle.

Now to give the moon all the advantage that may be, and reduce the present phenomenon to a calculus, let PP be the two poles, $\mathcal{A}EQ$ the equator, the points E and C two points of the ecliptic, LO the moon's orbit, and HH the horizon.

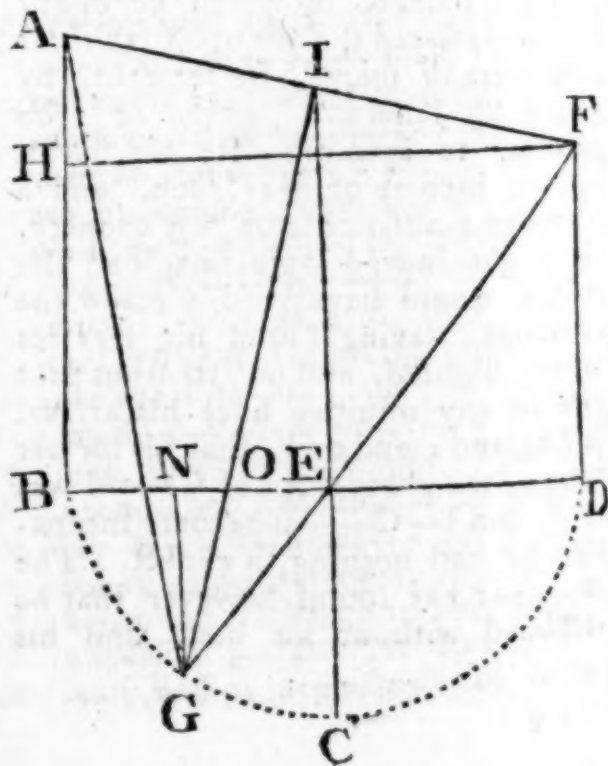
Moreover, let PDM, PEH, be two meridians; one passing through D, the moon's place in her orbit, and the other through E, the point of the horizon, upon which the sun rises for that day. Supposing then the nodes to be in the equinoctial points, and the latitude of the moon's orbit to be $5^{\circ} 18'$, then the angle $DRM = 28^{\circ} 48'$, the angle $ERM = 38^{\circ} 30'$ (the latitude of the place being $51^{\circ} 30'$) and the angle $ERD = 9^{\circ} 42'$. Now, allowing the moon to move every day $13^{\circ} 19'$ in *consequentia*, then in the triangle DRM we have the side $RD = 13^{\circ} 19'$,



the angle DRM as before, and the right angle at M; whence, by spherical trigonometry, will be found $RM = 11^{\circ} 43' 4''$, $DM (= EH \text{ because } DE \text{ is parallel to } HM) = 6^{\circ} 22' 13''$; and again, in the triangle ERH, we have the side EH just now found, the angle ERH as before, and the right angle at H, whence may be found $RH = 8^{\circ} 4' 6''$; and therefore $RM - RH$, or HM, which is the measure of the hour angle HPM, will be $3^{\circ} 38' 58''$, which converted into time is somewhat more than fourteen minutes and a half; and this (all advantages of the place of her nodes, latitude, &c. allowed) is the least difference that can be in the moon's rising, in our latitude of $51^{\circ} 30'$.

Solution to Mr. Baxter's Question, p. 352.

LET AB and DF be the towers; join A and F with a right line, and draw FH parallel to BD; produce CE to I, and on the middle of AF, erect the perpendicular IG, and G will be the point where the ladder must stand. Now in the triangle HAF is given AH and HF, to find the angle $\angle AFH = 9^{\circ} 52' = \angle EIO$; whence $\angle IOE = 80^{\circ} 8'$, and $OE = 34, 7856$. Put $DE = a = 115$, $CE = b = 100$, $DO = d = 149, 7856$, $s = \text{fine } \angle IOE = .9957092$, $c = \text{cosine } = .171356$, and $x = OG$; then $1 : x :: s : sx = GN$, and $1 : x :: c : cx = NO$; therefore $d + cx = DN$, and $2a - d - cx = BN$; and by the property of the ellipsis, $a^2 : b^2 :: d + cx \times 2a - d - cx : s^2 x^2$, that is, $a^2 s^2 x^2 = 2adb^2 + 2b^2 acx - b^2 d^2 - 2db^2 cx - b^2 c^2 x^2$, whence



whence $a^2x^2 + b^2c^2x + 2db^2cx - 2b^2acx = 2adb^2 - b^2d^2$. Let $\frac{2db^2c - 2b^2ac}{a^2x^2 + b^2c^2} =$
 $r = 9,0793$, then $x^2 + rx = \frac{2adb^2 - b^2d^2}{a^2x^2 + b^2c^2}$, therefore $x = \sqrt{\frac{2adb^2 - bd^2}{a^2x^2 + b^2c^2} + \frac{r^2}{4}} - \frac{r}{2}$
 $\frac{r}{2} = 91,2266$, and the length of the ladder = 316,5333. W. W. R.

Account of the Convent of La Trappe, in Normandy, by a Gentleman who has lately visited it.

THE convent of *La Trappe*, situated about ten, or twelve miles from *St. Mairan* in Normandy, was founded about 600 years ago by the Count *Retou*, agreeable to a vow he made in a storm at sea, if God would preserve his life. In this convent there are about 120 men, besides the Abbe, sixty of whom are fathers, and sixty brothers. The fathers are cloathed in white woolen cloth, with a hood and cowl, their stockens of the same, and while within doors I observed they wore leather shoes, tho' in their out doors business the Abbe, and all had wooden ones. The brothers were cloathed in a dress of the same form, but made of a coarse brown cloth resembling that of the *Recollets*: None of them wear linnen, yet are, notwithstanding, very clean, tho' they shave their beards but once a month.

Their diet from the last day of Lent to the 14th of September is bread, vegetables, milk, small beer, and water, and from the 14th of September (when their Lent commences) to Easter, they live chiefly on bread and water, except that some vegetables are allowed at dinner, but their supper is only two ounces of bread, and a cup of water: Notwithstanding which they do not look quite so meagre as I should have expected.

They rise every morning exactly at two o'clock, and continue at their devotions till four; dine at eleven (which is their first meal) eat a very moderate supper about five, and go to their bed of straw at eight.

This order never speak but at Confession, and then only to the Abbe who confesses them all; he is one of three who are allowed to speak, the other two are a father, and a brother. These two are appointed to receive and accommodate strangers; the Abbe converses with none of the community but these two (except at confession) and that only to give the necessary orders; for when he gives directions to the others he does it by signs;

as for instance, the day we arrived, the stables and cow-houses wanted cleaning; he did nothing more than take his dung-fork and pointed to as many of the monks as were necessary for that service, and began the work himself, which served as a direction to the rest. Their food, which is chiefly of their own raising, having no other assistance than what regards their husbandry, which you may suppose gentlemen and scholars (for such they all are), are not sufficiently qualified to undertake with success.

It has been said that they dig their own graves, the truth of which I forgot to enquire into; but I went into the church yard, and saw no preparation of that kind; so that this report must be either false, or none of those reverend gentlemen expected soon to die. I observed a handsome tomb of one of their abbe's who died about 115 years ago, whom they call their reformer. This abbe finding, on his being chosen their chief, that they had much deviated from the original rules of their order, obliged them to conform to the first institution, which they have ever since submitted to.

This order is not *allowed*, but only *permitted*, both by the pope and the king of France. It is generally thought that they are very rich, but, upon the strictest enquiry I could make, I don't find that their annual revenues exceed 20,000 livres (which is about 860l. sterling) and till this king's reign, who allows them 4000 livres *per annum*, it was no more than 16,000 livres, which was the original endowment of the Count *Retou*, and consists chiefly in forest lands in the midst of which the convent is built, without any house or inhabitant near it, except a small inn for the convenience of strangers. And here I cannot omit remarking that in the month of June last, the neighbouring towns and villages were fully employed in hunting a she-wolf whose chief residence was in this forest. She had within the course of six weeks destroyed no less than thirty-two horses, by seizing on them by the throat while asleep and sucking their blood. This wolf had six young ones, five of which

which they had destroyed; yet, notwithstanding the best horses and dogs were employed in the pursuit from morning till night, she was too nimble for them, tho' she all the day carried her remaining cub, which was near as big as herself, in her mouth. It was with great difficulty, tho' in the midst of summer, and with three horses to my chaise, that in four or five hours I got from St. Mairan to La Trappe. My friend and I arrived there in the afternoon. The outward gate being opened, we rung at the door of the convent, on which a brother peeped thro' a small grate, and immediately opened the door; with a large cross in his hand, he bowed down and kissed our feet. I told him I had taken the liberty of coming there that I might be a witness of their pious and austere manner of life: He bid us welcome with the blessing of peace; desiring us to follow him, which we did thro' a long entry that led us to a small dark chapel, where he presented us with the holy water, then kneeling down with him before the altar, he said a short prayer. I must observe that here we were excused one piece of ceremony usually shewn to strangers, viz. before going into the chapel, they generally take the visitor into a room, and read him a chapter in Thomas a Kempis. From the chapel he conducted us into a room in which were two or three strangers, one of whom had the habit of a clergyman, and who, I afterwards found, came there with an intention of being a novice; he appeared to be about twenty-eight or thirty years of age; he had been there two nights, and that evening came to a resolution of not continuing, fearing the austerity of the order was more than he could bear. Hitherto we had only seen a brother, who going out of the room left us for a few minutes, and in his stead a father of the order came in, and very politely addressed himself to us, and took me and my friend, with another Englishman whose curiosity had led him there, into an adjoining room. This father, I found, was a man of noble family, perfectly well bred, of a pleasing aspect, and genteel appearance, and as I judged about forty-eight years of age. He at first talked but little to me, but after having for some time surveyed me with the most penetrating eyes I ever beheld, addressed me more particularly, asked me many questions, and such in regard

to public news as shewed his entire ignorance of what was passing in the world. After some time spent in conversation I told him as I heard there was to be a lecture at seven o'clock, I would, with his permission attend it; he answered he would wait upon us at that hour.

I spent the afternoon in surveying the buildings and its environs. The out-houses consist of barns, stables, cow-houses, dairy, granary, mill, bake-house, and brew-house. As to the convent itself, it is a mean building, the church plain and neat, and resembles our choirs; the library pleased me better than any other part of the building. There were some portraits of the founder of the order, the reformer, two or three of the popes, and James the second of England, who had staid with them some time.

At seven o'clock we all went to the lecture, which was read in the cloister by one of the fathers, out of Thomas a Kempis, which lasted about half an hour, all the fathers and brothers attending. These cloisters seem to be more than ordinarily sacred, great care being taken that they are not in the least defiled, a box with sand being placed upon the floor before every two or three persons, to spit into if they have occasion. I took particular notice of the sanctified behaviour of these reverend fathers and brothers, whilst in the cloister, amongst whom I thought I could distinguish two of my old acquaintance father Hilary, and his colleague brother Ambrose; for whose characters I am indebted to Monsieur Le Sage. In this cloister neither father, brother, nor stranger, is ever permitted to speak, nor is the voice of any one heard, except that of the father who reads the lecture. This duty being ended, we retired into the same room we had left, and about eight o'clock were called to supper, where the young priest was not permitted to join us, he having that evening signified his intention not to continue his noviciateship; and here I must remark that there was no other novice in the convent.

Our collation consisted of fried eggs, salad, beans, butter, cheese, and a kind of hasty pudding; our desert was pears, currants, which, with the eggs, butter, and cheese, were extra's on our account. The reverend father finding I could not drink their sour small beer, presented me with a bottle of cyder, of their own making, almost as sour

as the beer, no wine being allowed to be brought into the convent.—During this repast, this noble father did me the honour to stand at the back of my chair, whilst the brother handed to us what we wanted. At nine I was conducted to a good bedchamber, where I slept very comfortably till two o'clock in the morning, when the bell rung for prayers; and as I was willing to see as much of their ceremonies as possible, during my short stay, I arose and went to church, and staid there till four: Then conversed with the brother, paid another visit to the library, obtained some brown bread and milk for my breakfast, and took a survey of about a dozen of the reverend fathers and brothers at the copper, washing their habits, where I observed a set of the most dejected countenances I ever beheld. My curiosity being now satisfied, and my noviciateship at an end, we exchanged blessings, and between six and seven o'clock my friend and I continued our journey.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ALTHO' the indefatigable Mr. Chapman has favoured the public with a very extensive table of solar eclipses in the Gent. Diary, yet I am induced to send you my computation of the next visible one from the Durham tables. For I presume your astronomical readers must doubt the authority of Mr. Chapman's, since he mentions not the tables he computed by, nor even the meridian and latitude to which his calculations are

adapted; whereby the curious are unjustly prevented from examining them: For this gentleman has not as yet given the world any testimony of his abilities in the astral science, that is sufficient to induce them to a favourable opinion of his mighty labours.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

Hitchin,
March 5, 1768.

And humble servant,
ROBERT LANGLEY.

June 4, 1769, in the Morning, the Sun will be eclipsed in Π $13^{\circ} 51'$.

	H.	M.	S.	
Beginning	6	37	19	} At the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, apparent time.
Middle	7	28	32	
Visible \odot	7	29	13	
End	8	23	10	
Duration	1	45	51	
Digits eclipsed	$6^{\circ} 18' 28''$			

Type for the Middle.



The principal appearances of this solar eclipse, are as exhibited in the following table, containing the latitude and longitude from Greenwich, of all those places on the globe where the center of the penumbra is, to every five minutes of duration of the central eclipse.

June 4, Morn.
Sun rises centrally eclipsed

Centrally eclipsed in the meridian

Sun sets centrally eclipsed

Duration of the central eclipse

H M S.	Lat. N.	Long.
7 47 15	56 9'	64' 57" W.
7 52 15	64 58	50 55
7 57 15	69 11	45 16
8 2 15	72 40	40 58
8 7 15	75 47	36 7
8 12 15	78 40	31 24
8 17 15	81 24	25 59
8 22 15	84 0	17 21
8 27 15	86 23	0 45
8 32 32	88 10	51 52 E.
8 33 23	87 53	75 3
8 38 23	86 20	113 9
8 43 23	83 52	129 30
8 48 23	81 10	138 4
8 53 23	78 16	143 39
8 58 23	75 6	148 40
9 3 23	71 34	153 30
9 8 23	67 14	159 4
9 13 23	58 4	173 18
1 26 8		

Sept. 1768.

Q 9 9

REMARK.

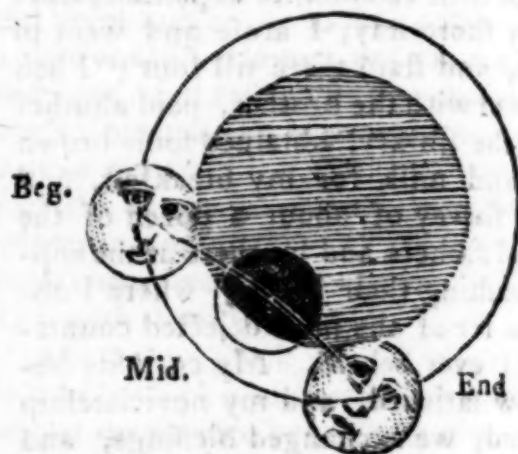
REMARK.—The center of the lunar penumbra first of all enters the globe in New Britain, where the sun rises centrally and totally eclipsed, and, pursuing a north-easterly direction, leaves that place near Button's Island, at the entrance of Hudson's Straits, passing over Davis's Straits, Greenland, and the unknown parts about the North-Pole; it then takes a south-easterly course, passing over the Icy Sea, and the north-east part of Great Tartary, near St. Lawrence's Island, and enters the Pacific Ocean, where the sun is centrally and totally eclipsed at setting.

It may here be observed, that not many hours before this eclipse happens, there will be a very remarkable transit of the planet Venus over the sun; ending about four hours and three quarters before the eclipse begins. The transit begins the preceding evening about twenty minutes after seven, and the sun not setting till about ten minutes past eight, proves that part of it will be conspicuous here. I shall send you a computation thereof very shortly: and also a true delineation of the apparent curvilinear path of Venus on the solar disk. It was positively affirmed by a certain author, that it would be a straight line in the last transit; but it really was a curve (similar to my type) and concave toward the sun's

center; as several gentlemen, who diligently observed the transit, can testify.

December 13, 1769, in the Morning, the Moon will be eclipsed in Π $21^{\circ} 37'$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning	4	57	1	} At London, apparent time.
Middle	6	21	30	
Ecliptic Opp.	6	27	57	
End	7	45	59	
Duration	2	48	58	
Digits eclipsed	8	57	9"	



At the middle the moon will be vertical in lat. $22^{\circ} 35' 45''$ N. and long. $95^{\circ} 22' 30''$ W. from London, near Cape Conceded, in the gulf of Mexico. R. LANGLEY.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

THE CIT'S COUNTRY-BOX, 1757.

By ROBERT LLOYD, A. M.

*Vos sapere & solos aio bene vivere, quorum,
Conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia villis.* Hor.

THE wealthy cit grown old in trade,
Now wishes for the rural shade,
And buckles to his one horse chair,
Old Dobbin, or the founder'd mare;
While wedg'd in closely by his side,
Sits madam, his unweildy bride,
With Jacky on a stool before 'em,
And out they jog in due decorum.
Scarce past the turnpike half a mile,
How all the country seems to smile!
And as they slowly jog together,
The cit commends the road and weather;
While madam doats upon the trees,
And longs for every house she sees,
Admires its views, its situation,
And thus she opens her oration.

What signify the loads of wealth,
Without that richest jewel, health?
Excuse the fondness of a wife,
Who doats upon your precious life!
Such ceaseless toil, such constant care,
Is more than human strength can bear.
One may observe it in your face—
Indeed, my dear, you break apace:

And nothing can your health repair,
But exercise, and country air.
Sir Traffic has a house, you know,
About a mile from Cheney-Row:
He's a good man, indeed 'tis true,
But not so warm, my dear as you:
And folks are always apt to sneer—
One would not be out-done, my dear!

Sir Traffic's name so well apply'd
Awak'd his brother merchant's pride;
And Thrifty, who had all his life
Paid utmost deference to his wife,
Confess'd her arguments had reason,
And by th' approaching summer season,
Draws a few hundreds from the stocks,
And purchases his country box.

Some three or four mile out of town,
(An hour's ride will bring you down)
He fixes on his choice abode,
Not half a furlong from the road:
And so convenient does it lay,
The stages pass it ev'ry day:
And then so snug so mighty pretty,
To have an house so near the city!
Take but your places at the Boar
You're set down at the very door.

Well then, suppose them fix'd at last,
White-washing, painting, scrubbing past,
Hugging themselves in ease and clover,
With all the fufs of moving over;

Lo a new heap of whims are bred!
And wanton in my lady's head.

Well to be sure, it must be own'd,
It is a charming spot of ground;
So sweet a distance for a ride,
And all about so countrified!
'Twould come to but a trifling price
To make it quite a paradise;
I cannot bear those nasty rails,
Those ugly broken mouldy pales:
Suppose, my dear, instead of these,
We build a railing, all Chinese,
Although one hates to be expos'd,
'Tis dismal to be thus inclos'd;
One hardly any object sees—

I wish you'd fell those odious trees.
Objects continual passing by
Were something to amuse the eye,
But to be pent within the walls—
One might as well be at St. Paul's,
Our house beholders would adore,
Was there a level lawn before,
Nothing its views to incommode,
But quite laid open to the road;
While ev'ry traveller in amaze,
Should on our little mansion gaze,
And pointing to the choice retreat,
Cry, that's Sir Thrifty's country seat.

No doubt her arguments prevail,
For madam's TASTE can never fail.

Blest age! when all men may procure
The title of a connoisseur,
When noble and ignoble herd
Are govern'd by a single word;
Though, like the royal German dames,
It bears an hundred Christian names;
As Genius, Fancy, Judgment, Goût,
Whim, Caprice, Je-ne-scai-quoi, Virtù;
Which appellations all describe
TASTE, and the modern tasteful tribe.

Now bricklay'rs, carpenters, and joiners,
With Chinese artists, and designers,
Produce their schemes of alteration,
To work this wondrous reformation.
The useful dome, which secret stood,
Embosom'd in the yew-tree's wood,
The traveller with amazement sees
A temple, Gothic, or Chinese,
With many a bell, and tawdry rag on,
And crested with a sprawling dragon;
A wooden arch is bent astride
A ditch of water, four foot wide,
With angles, curves, and zigzag lines,
From Halfpenny's exact designs.
In front, a level lawn is seen,
Without a shrub upon the green,
Where taste would want its first great law,
But for the skulking, sly ha-ha,
By whose miraculous assistance,
You gain a prospect two fields distance.
And now from Hyde-Park Corner come
The gods of Athens, and of Rome.
Here squabby Cupids take their places,
With Venus, and the clumsy graces:
Apollo there, with aim so clever,
Stretches his leaden bow for ever;

And there, without the pow'r to fly,
Stands fix'd a tip-toe Mercury.

The villa thus completely grac'd,
All own, that Thrifty has a taste;
And madam's female friends, and cousins,
With common-council men, by dozens,
Flock ev'ry Sunday to the seat,
To stare about them, and to eat.

A SONG. *Written to a Lady.*

WHEN the nymphs were contending for
beauty and fame,
Fair Sylvia stood foremost in right of her claim,
When to crown the high transports dear con-
quest excites,

At court she was envy'd and toasted at White's.
But how shall I whisper this fair one's sad case?
A cruel disease has spoil'd her sweet face;
Her vermilion is chang'd to a dull settled red,
And all the gay graces of beauty are fled.

Yet take heed, all ye fair, how you triumph
in vain,

For Sylvia, tho' alter'd from pretty to plain,
Is now more engaging since reason took place,
Then when she possess'd the perfections of face.

Convinc'd she no more can coquet it and tease,
Instead of tormenting—she studies to please:
Makes truth and discretion the guide of her
life,

And tho' spoil'd for a toast, she's well form'd
[for a wife.]

THE ELM AND VINE.

A FABLE.

Inscribed to a Lady who expressed a great Aversion to Marriage.

IN Æsop's days, when trees cou'd speak,
I And talk in Hebrew, Latin, Greek,
An Elm and Vine, by chance near neigh-
bours,

Tho' separate, each pursu'd their labours;
The Vine, with native sweetness fraught,
For man prepar'd the chearing draught;
Her tendrils curl'd along the plain,
And ruddy clusters swell'd amain.
The tow'ring Elm could little boast,
But leaves—a barren shade at most;
Save when by woodman's sturdy stroke
Cut down to make a chair, or spoke:
Yet tho' but small his claim to merit,
Not wholly void of sense or spirit,
His neighbour's worth he view'd with smiles,
And long'd to share her useful toils.
For, "O! said he, were we but one,
Sure bliss would enter here alone;
For I by you encircled high,
Should scorn the oak's proud majesty,
While your rich fruit time might mature
From storms and savage beasts secure;
Our mutual help would soothe our care,
And heav'n approve the happy pair."

"Forbear, Sir Elm, the Vine reply'd,
Nor wonder if your suit's deny'd.
Shall I give up my independence,
On your caprice to dance attendance?"

Must I, or nod, or bend, or twine,
Just as your worship shall incline?
Or shall my charms, which all admire,
Become a barren tree's attire?
No—seek more suitable alliance—
I to all danger bid defiance.

Here, unconfin'd, I range my fill;
And bounteous nature waits my will."

At this the modest Elm struck mute,
Forbore to urge his friendly suit:
But, sorely griev'd to meet disdain,
A tender sigh express'd his pain.

When, lo! thick darkness veils the pole,
Dread lightnings flash, loud thunders roll;
Impetuous rains in floods descend,
And trembling nature fears an end.
The Vine, faint, spiritless, forlorn,
Now seeks the succour late her scorn:
Creeps feebly to the Elm's embrace;
And in his arms finds sweet solace;
United thus they storms defy,
And mutual grace and aid supply.

THE SHEPHERD'S RESOLUTION,

An Old Ballad. By George Wither.

SHALL I, wasting in dispaire,
Dye because a woman's faire;
Or make pale my cheeks with care,
'Cause another's rosie are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flow'ry meads in May;
If she think not well of me,
What care I how faire she be!
Shall my heart be griev'd or pin'd,
'Cause I see a woman kind?
Or a well-disposed nature
Joyned with a lovely feature?
Be she meeker, kinder, than
The turtle-dove or pelican;
If shee be not so to me;
What care I how kind shee be?
Shall a woman's virtues move
Me, to perish for her love?
Or, her well-deservings knowne,
Make me quite forget my owne?
Be she with that goodnesse blest,
Which may merit name of Best;
If she be not such to me,
What care I how good shee be?
'Cause her fortune seems too high,
Shall I play the fool and dye?
Those that beare a noble mind,
Where they want of riches find,
Thinke what with them they would doe,
That without them dare to woe;
And, unlesse that mind I see,
What care I, though great shee be?
Great or good, or kind or faire,
I will ne'er the more dispaire:
If she love me, this believe,
I will die ere she shall grieve.
If she slight me, when I wooe;
I can scorne and let her goe:
For, if shee be not for me,
What care I for whom shee be?

A S O N G,

Now much in vogue in North America,

To the Tune of—HEARTS OF OAK, &c.

COME, join hand in hand, brave Ame-
ricans all, [call;
And rouse your bold hearts at fair Liberty's
No tyrannous acts shall suppress your just claim,
Or stain with dishonour America's name.

In freedom we're born, and in freedom
Our purses are ready, [we'll live,
Steady, friends, steady, [we'll give,
Not as slaves, but as freemen our money

Our worthy forefathers—let's give them a
cheer—

To climates unknown did courageously steer;
Thro' oceans to delarts for freedom they came,
And dying bequeath'd us their freedom and
fame—

In freedom we're born, &c,
Their generous bosoms all dangers despis'd,
So highly, so wisely, their birthrights they
priz'd;

We'll keep what they gave—we will piously
keep, [deep,
Nor frustrate their toils on the land or the

In freedom we're born, &c.
The tree their own hands had to liberty
rear'd, ver'd;

They liv'd to behold growing strong and re-
With transport they cry'd, "now our wishes
we gain, [pain."

For our children shall gather the fruits of our
In freedom we're born, &c.

Swarms of placemen and pensioners soon will
appear,

Like locusts deforming the charms of the year;
Suns vainly will rise, showers vainly descend,
If we are to drudge for what others shall spend.

In freedom we're born, &c.
Then join hand in hand brave Americans all,
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall;
In so righteous a cause let us hope to succeed,
For heaven approves of each generous deed.—

In freedom we're born, &c.
All ages shall speak with amaze and applause,
Of the courage we'll shew in support of our
laws;

To die we can bear—but to serve we disdain—
For shame is to freemen more dreadful than
pain.—

In freedom we're born, &c.
This bumper I crown for our sovereign's
health,

And this for Britannia's glory and wealth;
That wealth and that glory immortal may be,
If she is but just—and if we are but free.—

In freedom we're born, &c. D.

*A Card to John Wilkes, Esq; on bearing the
rampant Exultation of a Club of Scotchmen,
on his receiving Sentence last June.*

SUCH are the honours thy lov'd country pays,
So patriots suffer, when curs'd faction sways;
So

So villians triumph, hackney'd to destroy,
And laugh, like Nero, at the flames of Troy.
Yet thou shalt rise in guiltless glory bright,
And future annals shall thy worth requite;
Tell how thou stoodst with liberty fast bound,
And kept her smoaking bulwarks from the ground;

Her sacred rights not once thou didst decline,
Lurk in the trench, or skulk behind the line;
But bravely in her cause didst issue forth,
Against the harness'd millions of the North.

Go on, great patriot, freedom's cause maintain,

Nor let oppression soil great G—'s reign:
His people from corruption's tempest save,
And lash indignant every menial slave;
Make states and senates to confess this fact,
"Who think like Romans, should like Romans act;"

[prov'd

Then in each Briton's breast thou'lt stand ap-
Not Cæsar e'er by Rome so much belov'd.

PROBUS.

To the P R I N T E R.

I AM a portrait painter of some reputation, and have the honour of frequently being employed by persons of the first distinction: but though I am generally allowed to be a tolerable master in my profession, I have sometimes the mortification to hear, that my pictures furnish no very striking idea of the people for whom they are designed.

The complaint indeed has been made of other painters as well as myself; and as there is scarcely an artist, who has not occasionally failed in a likeness, I have never labour'd under any particular disgrace upon this account: yet in reality, Sir, if the case was properly considered, the world instead of being surprized when our pictures want a striking resemblance of their originals, ought to wonder how we are able to work up a resemblance at all. The generality of people, when they sit to a painter, most commonly throw off the natural tone of their faces, and torture every feature upon the rack of affectation, to render themselves additionally amiable: without recollecting, that it is the familiar, unconstrained air which they wear to all the world, which they want to have represented; yet they ridiculously assume a new set of looks, and are amazed if the artist does not exhibit them strongly in their old ones. Thus the consequence of their own vanity they imagine to arise from his want of skill; and he is supposed to be deficient in his profession, because they are desirous of being handed down with extraordinary graces to posterity.

As a proof of this remark, I must beg leave to make you acquainted with a couple of whimsical anecdotes. Some time ago a lady of the first distinction, remarkable for a very large mouth, did me the honour to sit

for her picture; and as I had obligations to her family, I was determin'd to be more than commonly careful in effecting a likeness; but, alas! Sir, I labour'd to no purpose; her grace had sense enough to know the defect in the feature I have mentioned, but she had not fortitude enough to have it committed to the canvas, so that every time she sat, her mouth was contracted to such a compass as destroyed the natural harmony of her countenance; and as I was oblig'd to catch every look exactly as I found it, the piece, when executed, retained no more resemblance of her customary face, than if it had been finish'd for the most exquisite beauty in the Grand Seigneur's Seraglio. The consequences are easily imagin'd: she was disgusted, while I was disgrac'd; and another was applied to, who painted her grace without any greater degree of success.

After this a fox-hunting nobleman in Oxfordshire, who was desirous of presenting his picture to a certain corporation in that county, offer'd me an extraordinary price for extraordinary attention to his picture, and I was fortunate enough to strike out a likeness that gave himself and his friends the highest satisfaction; but unluckily his lordship being intended for a town-hall, his head was decorated in the most elegant extremity of fashion, and he sent me in a magnificent suit of scarlet embroidered with gold, as a pattern for the drapery. This was a manner of dressing which his lordship had laid aside for many years, and his acquaintance were accus'd to see him in nothing but a brown bob wig, a plain drab coat, and a buckskin pair of breeches; so that by the time the portrait received the last touches, there was not a single soul who formerly praised it as a miracle, that could now find out the smallest similitude of my right honourable sportsman. Enraged at this unexpected disappointment, his lordship set fire to it the moment he got it home, and my labours, in the literal sense, made a blaze for once in the world, though they produced me but a very short-lived reputation.

If people are really desirous of striking likenesses, when they employ a painter, they should give him every assistance in their power, instead of preposterously labouring to counteract the efforts of his ingenuity. The way to do this, is to sit in an easy natural attitude, and to let their features maintain the same familiar tone, which they maintain in the most common occurrences of life. They should in fact, wholly forget the artist, and be particularly careful to avoid every look of constraint or affectation; by this means, instead of being only like their pictures during the time of sitting, the pictures will always be like them; and the gentlemen of the pencil will not only acquire a considerably greater share of reputation, but they themselves will almost exist to the latest posterity, and

and remain an invaluable treasure to their families.

There is another very capital fault in the generality of those who are most fond of engaging the labours of the painter. Besides the unaccountable custom of torturing their faces into something extremely unlike themselves, they have also a method of starting up every other second from their chair, to trace the momentary progress of the pencil, and to see if the growing feature promises a nearer approach to perfection. Thus, where they even retain the natural tone of their countenance, the glance which they allow the artist to snatch is so transient, and the view which they furnish him is necessarily so full of variety, that it must be inconceivably difficult to work out a tolerable similitude. People, therefore, before they censure a portrait for being deficient in the essential article of likeness, should seriously consider the numberless disadvantages with which the painter must probably struggle, and the person for whom it is intended should have generosity enough to acknowledge the truth if he is secretly conscious that the want of resemblance has been entirely occasioned by himself. But, indeed, there is one way by which we may always judge with some degree of certainty, whether the sitter or the artist has been in fault; this is to enquire if the latter is a competent master of his profession, and to ask if his pieces in general breathe the spirit of their originals. If the examination turns out in favour of the painter, we may safely conclude that the blame is entirely the sitter's, and consequently, instead of condemning the abilities of the one, we must think the other is punished justly enough for the excess of his impatience or his vanity.

A PORTRAIT PAINTER.

The following Copy of a Letter, dated Corsica, August 5, is bandied about, as containing a truer Account of what passed there on the 1st of that Month, than any other Letter hitherto published.

IN the last week of July, about ten or eleven days before the expiration of the truce the French posted a body of horse in Bastia, on the western side of the isle, where they had about 8000 foot. At San Fiorenzo, on the opposite shore, they had 2500 foot, French and Swiss, with other corps at Calvi and Bonifacio, and about 2000 French and Germans at Ajaccio.

As soon as their horse had entered Bastia the French made a sally from Calvi, with the view of drawing the Corsicans to that side, who were posted in the passes between Bastia and San Fiorenzo: but after a slight skirmish they retired again to Calvi.

Three or four days before the 31st of July, the Corsicans detained, in San Fiorenzo, some cattle that were going to the French camp, but on a message from the comman-

dant, released them directly, representing, however, "that the French ought not to have drawn any cattle from thence, without the knowledge of the governor of the districts through which they were to pass; and that the Corsicans were not obliged to suffer any thing to pass to the French, excepting what was just necessary, 'till the expiration of the truce, and not maintenance for a large army, as they seemed preparing, which might occasion a want of provisions to the Corsicans."

About a mile and a half from the French camp, in a district possessed by the Corsicans, is a place which furnished good water; the Corsicans there kept a guard, and both sides provided themselves from thence with water. The French, under pretence of what had passed in regard to the cattle, surprized, on the 28th, the Corsican guard, drove them away, and placed there a guard of their own. In spite of the representations made by the Corsican commander, the French fortified themselves in that place, and would not suffer the Corsicans to come there for water. The latter, resenting this act of hostility, surprized, in their turn, on the 30th at night, the French troops, forced them to retire, and took about 200 musquets.

On the 31st the French hung out their flag in the castle of San Fiorenzo. A body of about 100 foot divided into several detachments, marched out of their camp, and fell upon the Corsicans, who guarded the fountains: The latter, after a fight of two hours, retreated to the upper grounds, from whence they made a brisk fire on the French. They separated then into two or three parties, in order to attack the eminences; but the Corsicans, though greatly inferior in number, as not making in all above 200 regular troops, and 300 peasants, defended themselves with so much bravery, that the French were obliged to abandon the upper grounds, about twenty alone excepted who stayed there, but who being discovered the next morning, were also driven from thence. Few Corsicans fell in this action. Covered by the rocks or bushes they fired sitting on the ground, and lay all along while their musquets were charging by the assistance of the women, who exhorted them not to fear death. The French, on the contrary, lost a great number of people, most of whom were left dead on the spot, very few being carried to the hospital, and only two of their officers buried. The French commandant forbid, the same evening, on pain of death, all mention of what had passed in that day's action. The French, however, have since confessed the loss of five officers, and at least 300 soldiers, killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The French in Bastia, hearing the report of the action near San Fiorenzo, and perceiving that the corps of observation formed by the Corsicans was removed, made a sally with

with their cavalry, which they posted between Bastia and the mountains that separate the environs of that city from San Fiorenzo. There they lay encamped the whole night between the Corsicans, who were appointed to observe San Fiorenzo, and those, who observed Bastia; and all night long they were seen firing from the former of these posts.

The morning following, viz. on the 1st of August, we could perceive plainly from the neighbouring eminences, that the French and Corsicans were still engaged, and that the former had not yet gained one inch of ground. The Swiss marched out that day from San Fiorenzo, with some pieces of cannon; after a resistance of more than two hours, they made themselves masters of the heights, and from thence marched down into the valley, where are a few small villages, and scattered houses. We are ignorant what is the loss of the French in this second action. We only know in general, that among the Corsicans there were 200 dead, 40 of whom were women and children, and about 50 women and young lads are made prisoners.

Capt. Achilles Murato, who was reported to be dead, is alive: and Capt. John Charles Saliceti lies ill of a fever at Bastia, and it is feared cannot recover. (See p. 445.)

A F F I D A V I T.

MICHAEL CURRY, of St. Peter's Mancroft, in the city of Norwich, printer, maketh oath and faith, that in the month of May, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, he was hired by John Wilkes, Esq; of Great George-street, Westminster, at the rate of twenty-five shillings per week; that he lived in the house of the said Mr. Wilkes, was boarded and regularly lodged there; that he was employed by the said Mr. Wilkes in several things about his private press; that the said Mr. Wilkes employed this deponent to compose and print part of a poem, entitled, *An Essay on Woman*; that the said Mr. Wilkes gave this deponent the strictest charge to keep it secret, and to suffer no person whatever to see the said poem; that the said Mr. Wilkes ordered this deponent to work off only twelve copies, which were all to be delivered, and were actually given to the said Mr. Wilkes himself, but that, without the knowledge of the said Mr. Wilkes, this deponent worked off another copy for himself: that from the carelessness of this deponent, four pages only of the said poem came into the hands of one Jennings, who likewise worked at the said Mr. Wilkes's; that by means of this Jennings it was shewn to Mr. Farmer, Mr. Faden, and the Rev. Mr. Kidgell; that the first application made to this deponent was by Farmer, who came, as he pretended, on his own curiosity, to see

the rest of a poem called an *Essay on Woman*, having seen some part of it in the hands of Jennings, which Jennings, he said, told him he had it from the house of Mr. Wilkes; that this deponent would not then shew Farmer any thing; that a few nights after Farmer called again on this deponent; that they retired to Saint John's-Gate coffee-house; that Farmer repeated he had some parts in black; that this deponent then said to Farmer, that no poetry in black had been done at the said Mr. Wilkes's, and therefore Jennings must have come by those verses at some other house, the parts of the *Essay on Woman* being in red, which this deponent said to evade, although the proofs were in Black: that Farmer told this deponent he wanted it to oblige a Roman Catholic gentleman, and that he would give two guineas, or any thing, to get it; that he actually laid down two guineas, which the deponent refused, and told Farmer that he was not upon an honest design; that he could not conceive for what reason a Roman Catholic gentleman particularly should offer two guineas, or any sum, for what Farmer must know was not from the quantity worth six-pence; that this deponent then paid for the pint of beer before him, telling Farmer that if he would call the Sunday morning following, this deponent would speak to the purpose, and then quitted the house; that this deponent then discovered the affair to a friend, and when Farmer came to this deponent on the Sunday, this deponent told him that he had destroyed the copy, and that he hoped that would end any further visit on that head; that the next day this deponent waited on Mr. Churchill; that this deponent asked him if any harm could come to Mr. Wilkes, or this deponent, for the *Essay on Woman*; that Mr. Churchill said there could not, but for any thing the people in power could do they might be damned; that however he would write to Mr. Wilkes, who was then in France; that the next application was by Hassel, the overseer of Mr. Faden, who desired this deponent would go to the Globe Tavern, as Mr. Faden wanted to speak to this deponent on some business; that this deponent accordingly went; that when Faden and this deponent were alone, Faden informed him, that Farmer had given him a few pages of the *Essay on Woman*, which the said Faden had shewn to a clergyman, and that clergyman to a nobleman; and that if this deponent would oblige him with a copy of the whole for that nobleman, he would be this deponent's friend, and was positive, that the person, as he was in power, would make an ample provision for him, this deponent; that this deponent pretended ignorance of the whole at this meeting; that another meeting was soon after had with the said Faden at the said Globe Tavern; that the said Faden promised this

this deponent that he should be taken care of, and if he would give the said Faden a copy of The Essay on Woman, this deponent might have any sum he named, or any place he should name, which it was in their power to get; that several other meetings were had between the said Faden and this deponent; that the same offers were repeated, and ten, twenty, a hundred guineas, or any sum, would be given as a security that the copy should be returned; that Mr. Wilkes was all this time in France; that there was a strong report that Mr. Wilkes intended to prosecute this deponent for felony, in having stolen a copy of the Essay on Woman; that this deponent applied to see Mr. Wilkes on his return from France, and was refused by his servant; that soon after the applications to this deponent were renewed by the said Faden and the said Hassel; that he was desired to name any sum; that he might depend on being supported from any injury he might apprehend, and firmly rely on being protected by those in power; that otherwise he might be prosecuted for having printed the copy; that afterwards the reports of this deponent's being to be prosecuted by Mr. Wilkes for felony gaining ground, this deponent in a passion went to the said Globe Tavern, sent for the said Faden, and gave him the copy, saying, he hoped he should be taken care of, as he found he was not safe either in keeping or destroying the copy; that the said Faden then gave him five guineas, as a security to return him the copy, and promised him protection; that this deponent went with the said Faden on the said evening, to the house of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; solicitor to the treasury, in Great Queen-street, where was the Rev. Mr. Kidgell; that the said Webb bid this deponent be easy, for that he should be provided for; that this deponent afterwards for several weeks lodged and boarded in the said Webb's house; that this deponent was often told by the said Webb, that government would take care of him, if he would give evidence on the trials against Mr. Wilkes; that he must remain staunch, and that directions, as to what he should say on the trials, were given him by the said Webb: that a few days before the meeting of the parliament, the said Webb bid the said Faden take this deponent out of town; that accordingly the said Faden and this de-

ponent went first to Hounslow, then to Hampton Court, and afterwards to Knightsbridge, till the morning the house sat, when they went to the Horn Tavern in Westminster, where were the said Webb and the said Kidgell, and from thence to give evidence before the house of lords; that the said Webb a few days afterwards carried this deponent to the earl of Sandwich, who was then secretary of state; that his lordship said to this deponent, you have saved the nation, and you may depend on any thing that is in my power; that this deponent said he was without money, to which his lordship replied, he must not hear that; that the said Webb added, you had no occasion to mention that; that at the bottom of his lordship's stairs the said Webb ordered this deponent to go to Mr. Carrington, one of the king's messengers; that this deponent accordingly went to the said Carrington, who gave him a guinea and an half, for which this deponent gave a receipt in these words, "for subsistence, for which I shall be accountable," or to that effect; that the same payment of a guinea and a half was continued for about twenty-five weeks by the said Carrington; that the said Carrington said the reason why he took receipts was, that he was answerable to the government for that money; that this deponent was assured by the said Webb, from time to time, that he should be amply provided for; that this deponent was afterwards employed by the said Webb to compromise the verdicts with the other printers, which this deponent did at the sum of 120*l.* each; that this deponent had received nothing from the said Carrington for some time before the verdicts were compromised; that he received for his own share two hundred thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence, which the said Webb declared was for the trouble and satisfaction for what had been done: that then this deponent finding no more money coming from the said Carrington, and his life being made very uneasy to him at London, retired into the North.

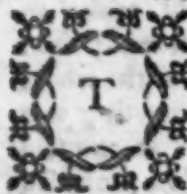
MICHAEL CURRY.

Sworn at the Mansion-House
in London, the 3d of August, 1768, before

THOMAS HARLEY, Mayor.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

WEDNESDAY, Aug 24.



THE princess-dowager of Wales, with the two princes of Saxe-Gotha, visited Portsmouth, the dock, &c. &c.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.

There fell one of the severest storms of rain, accompanied with wind, thun-

der, and lightning, that hath been remembered, which hath done considerable damage in several places. It poured down Highgate-hill, about eleven at night, in such a manner, that the road could not be crossed with safety; and yesterday morning all the flat parts of the road at Holloway and fields adjacent were overflowed. The road, where it

was not covered with the water, presented nothing but the larger gravel stones, all the sand being washed away, and lying in rows as if sifted. And about one o'clock the next day the water came down in such torrents from Hampstead, &c. that the road and flat fields about Bagnigge Wells were overflowed. Several people in Coldbath-fields, Mutton-lane, Peter street, and those parts, sustained great damage; some publicans had several butts of beer carried out of their cellars; three oxen, and several hogs, were carried away by the drain, and drowned; and in Mutton-lane, and the lower part of Hockley in the Hole, the inhabitants were obliged to quit their ground floors, and go up stairs for fear of being drowned. Great damage was sustained in the said places, and almost all the environs of the city; above forty small-craft, in the river, were driven on shore, and several sunk; the late duke of Cumberland's fine water-works, in Windsor-forest, were entirely destroyed; several persons were drowned in different places, as well as horses, oxen, and hogs.

SUNDAY, 4.

One Stoddart, keeper of Clerkenwell-Bridewell, was desperately wounded by two persons in the Spaw-fields. He is since dead of his wounds, and the coroner's inquest have brought it in wilful murder, by the two foot pads.

FRIDAY, 9.

An house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, was consumed by fire.

SATURDAY, 10.

Twelve stacks of barley, &c. &c. value about 800l. were consumed by fire, at Stan-ford, near Southill, Bedfordshire.

TUESDAY, 13.

An house was consumed by fire in Tooley-street.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Richard Holt, for forgery, Richard Slocombe, junior, for a fraudulent transfer at the Bank, George Bestford, Robert Paterfon, and James Mace, for several robberies, Hannah Smith, for robbing her master; James Wallis, Joseph Waldeck, and James Dollison for burglary, received sentence of death. One was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, thirty-four for seven years, six to be branded, and seven whipped.

THURSDAY, 15.

Twenty houses, with barns, out-houses, &c. were consumed by fire, at Handley, in Dorsetshire.

FRIDAY, 16.

Several hundred quarters of malt, with the granaries at the Fox-brewhouse, Long-Lane, Smithfield, were consumed by fire.

Two houses were consumed by fire, in Catherine-street, Strand.

It was agreed, at a court of common-council, at Guildhall, that the Lord Mayor should

Sept. 1768.

invite his Danish majesty to an entertainment at the Mansion-house. The next day he did so, in person, and his majesty accepted the invitation for the 23d.

MONDAY, 19.

The king of Denmark, &c. supped with their majesties at the Queen's house, and after supper partook of a grand-ball.

[On Aug. 29, his majesty visited, *en passant*, the university of Cambridge, in his riding dress and boots, being received by the officers in their scarlet robes, after which the vice-chancellor supped with the king at his inn. From thence he went to Tadcaster, Wentworth-castle, York, Leeds, Grimsthorpe, Burleigh, Newark, Derby, Chatsworth, Liverpool, Manchester, the duke of Bridgewater's canal, Leicester, Harborough, and on the 17th of Sept. arrived at Oxford about twelve o'clock; and was instantly waited upon by the Rev. Dr. Durell, the vice-chancellor, with the compliments of the university, and to know his majesty's pleasure: Soon after which the vice-chancellor returned to St. Mary's church, where the heads of colleges, doctors, professors, proctors, and other members of the university, in their proper habits, were assembled; upon which it was made known that the king had signified his intention of accepting a degree from the university. From St. Mary the vice-chancellor, heads of houses, &c. went in procession, attended by the beadles and other officers of the university, and conducted the king and his retinue to Queen's College, All Souls, Radcliffe library, public schools, picture gallery, and Bodleian library; afterwards to Wadham, St. John's, and Trinity college; from thence, through the printing-house, to the divinity school, when his majesty and his nobles were habited, and proceeded to the theatre, where, in full convocation, the king had the honorary degree of doctor in civil law conferred upon him, to which he was presented by Dr. Vansittart, the regius professor of law: His Danish majesty being then placed in the chancellor's seat, his nobles were presented with the like degree by the same gentleman, who having been conducted to their seats, the physician of his majesty's household had the honorary degree of doctor in physic conferred upon him, to which he was presented by the regius professor in physic.

His majesty entered the theatre amidst the acclamations of a numerous and genteel company, and appeared highly pleased with the reception, very politely bowing as he advanced. After leaving the theatre, his majesty was conducted to Christ Church, and the rest of the colleges, on the south side of the city, and appeared to be greatly struck with the elegance of the buildings, statues, pictures, &c. &c. expressing the highest satisfaction.

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From Oxford he visited Ditchley-park, Blenheim, Woodstock, Buckingham, and Lord Temple's at Stow. He has since visited Hampton court-palace, and Windsor castle; but his journeyings are so rapid and his stay at places so short, that if he is not a youth of more than common talents, he must have a very confused idea of what he sees: His person and behaviour, however, have so many charms, that the people, every where, high and low, seem captivated with him to a very high degree. (See p. 441.)

FRIDAY 23.

Sir Robert Ladbroke, *knt.* Locum Tenens (the right hon. the lord-mayor being indisposed) together with the aldermen and sheriffs, attended by the city officers, set out from Guildhall for the Three Cranes, the Locum Tenens being in the state coach, accompanied by deputy John Paterfon, *Esq;* (who was desired to act as interpreter on this occasion) and the aldermen and sheriffs in their respective carriages: At eleven they embarked on board the city barge, the streamers flying, a select band of water music playing in the stern, the principal livery companies attending in their respective barges. At the stairs leading into New Palace-yard a detachment of grenadiers of the honourable artillery company attended to receive the Locum Tenens, aldermen and sheriffs, who, upon notice of his Danish majesty's approach, immediately landed to receive and conduct him on board. As soon as his majesty entered the barge he was saluted by several pieces of cannon, and the joyful acclamations of the several livery companies, and a vast surrounding multitude. The Locum Tenens, in order to give his majesty a more complete view of the cities of London and Westminster, and of the river, and of the several bridges thereon, which, as well as the river itself, and the shores on both sides, were crowded with innumerable spectators, ordered the state barge to take a circuit as far as Lambeth, from whence she was steered down as far as to the Steel-yard through the centre arch of Westminster-bridge, and thence up to the Temple Stairs, his majesty being saluted at the New Bridge, both at his going and returning through the great arch, by the firing of cannon at each shore, by fifes and drums, the shouts of the several workmen above, and French-horns underneath. During the course of this grand procession on the water, his majesty frequently expressed himself highly pleased therewith, and his admiration of the several great and beautiful objects round him, and sometimes condescended to come forward in order to gratify the curiosity of the people, who eagerly sought to get a sight of his royal person, though at the hazard of their lives.

At the Temple his majesty (being landed on a platform erected and matted on purpose, and under an awning covered with blue

cloth) was received by some of the benchers of both societies, and conducted to the Middle Temple Hall, where an elegant cold collation had been provided for him. His majesty, after taking some refreshment, and thanking the two societies for their polite reception and entertainment of him, was conducted to the city state coach, in which his majesty took his seat on the right hand of the Locum Tenens, being accompanied in the coach by his excellency Count Bernsdorff and Mr. Deputy Paterfon, attended by the sword and mace-bearers, followed by nine noblemen of his majesty's retinue, and by the aldermen and sheriffs in a long train of carriages. From the Temple his majesty (preceded by the artillery company, the worshipful company of Goldsmiths, the city marshals on horseback, and the rest of the city officers on foot) was conducted to the mansion-house. The several streets through which his majesty passed, viz. Fleet-street Ludgate-hill and street, St. Paul's Church-yard, Cheap-side, and the Poultry, being crowded with an innumerable populace, while the windows and tops of houses were equally crowded with spectators of both sexes, whose acclamations, together with the ringing of bells, and the shouts of the multitude, loudly expressed their joy at his majesty's presence, his majesty expressing his surprize at the populousness of this city, and his satisfaction at the kindness of the citizens.

At the Mansion House his majesty was received by the committee (appointed to manage the entertainment) in their mazarine gowns, who, with white wands, ushered his majesty into the great parlour, where, after he had reposed himself a few minutes, Mr. Common-Serjeant (in the absence of Mr. Recorder) made him the city's compliments in the following words:

"Most illustrious prince,

THE lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London humbly beg leave to express their grateful sense of your very obliging condescension in honouring them with your presence at the mansion of their chief magistrate.

The many endearing ties which happily connect you, Sir, with our most gracious sovereign, justly entitle you to the respect and veneration of all his majesty's faithful subjects; but your affability and other princely virtues, so eminently displayed during the whole course of your residence amongst us, have in a particular manner charmed the citizens of London, who reflect with admiration on your early and uncommon thirst of knowledge, and your indefatigable pursuit of it by travel and observation, the happy fruits of which they doubt not will be long enjoyed and acknowledged within the whole extent of your influence vnd command.

Permit us, Sir, to express our earnest wishes, that your personal intercourse with

our most amiable monarch may tend to increase and perpetuate a friendship so essential to the protestant interest in general, and so likely to promote the power, happiness and prosperity of the British and Danish nations; and that the citizens of London in particular may ever be honoured with a share of your remembrance and regard."

To this compliment his majesty was pleased to return a most polite answer in the Danish language, which, by his majesty's permission, was interpreted to the company by Mr. Deputy Paterfon as follows:

"Gentlemen,

I am highly sensible of the kindness of your expressions to me.—I desire you will accept my best thanks in return; and be fully persuaded, that I can never forget the affection which the British nation is pleased to shew me; and that I shall always be disposed to prove my grateful sense of it to them, and in particular to you, gentlemen, and this great, celebrated and flourishing city which you govern."

Upon notice that the dinner was served, his majesty, with the Locum Tenens on his left, was conducted by the committee into the Egyptian Hall, where his majesty condescended to proceed quite round, that the ladies (who made a most brilliant appearance in the galleries) might have a full view of his royal person, and all the gentlemen of the common-council below an opportunity of personally paying him their respects.

His majesty being seated in a chair of state on the right-hand of the Locum Tenens, at a table placed upon an elevation across the upper end of the hall, with his noble attendance on the right, and the aldermen above the chair on the left, was saluted by a band of above forty of the best performers, in an orchestra fronting his majesty's table.

During the dinner the following toasts were drank, being proclaimed by sound of trumpet, viz.

1. The king.
2. The queen, the prince of Wales, and royal family.
3. His majesty of Denmark and Norway.
4. The queen and royal family of Denmark.
5. Prosperity to the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway.

After which his majesty was pleased to propose the following toasts which were proclaimed in the same manner, viz.

1. Prosperity to the British nation.
2. Prosperity to the city of London.

Mr. Deputy Paterfon had the honour to attend his majesty as interpreter: His majesty through him repeatedly expressing to the Locum Tenens how much he admired the grandeur of the Egyptian hall, the brilliancy of the illuminations round it, the magnificence of the dinner, the excellence of the music, and the good order and decorum of the whole entertainment.

After dinner his majesty was re-conducted

into the great parlour, where he was presented with tea and coffee, and entertained with solos on different instruments by several capital performers.

At eight his majesty and his retinue, after taking leave of the Locum Tenens and the corporation, were ushered to their coaches, the committee going before his majesty with wax lights. His majesty then returned to his apartments in St. James's Palace, amidst the same crowd and acclamations as before, with the addition of illuminations in almost every window, that the people might have the pleasure of seeing his majesty as long as possible.

The parliament is further prorogued to Nov. 8, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

The convocations of Canterbury and York, are prorogued, also, to November 9.—And the parliament of Ireland to October 31.

An order of council has appeared requiring the several persons who were guilty, upon Saturday and Sunday the twentieth and twenty-first days of the month of August last, of wilfully and maliciously shooting at divers other persons with fire arms, within the Marshalsea prison, in the borough of Southwark and county of Surry, and thereby wounding several of the said persons, to surrender themselves within the space of forty days, to one of his majesty's justices of the Court of King's Bench, or one of his majesty's justices of the peace, to the end that they, and every of them, may be forthcoming, to answer the offences wherewith they stand charged by the said informations, according to due course of law. (See p. 441.)

Several murders have been committed in the course of this month: Particularly, a miller of Kaynham, in Shropshire, murdered his wife; a farmer near Hythe, in Kent, was poisoned by his wife and her gullant; one Martha Tibbins was murdered in Hackney Fields, by persons unknown, &c. &c. Robberies, frauds, burglaries, have never been more frequent, and fatal accidents have happened to many persons.

On Aug. 29, Lord Botetourt embarked for his government of Virginia (See p. 483.)

Lately, a chain pump, on a new construction, was tried on board his majesty's ship Seaford, in Black-house Hole, which gave great satisfaction. There were present Admiral Sir John Moore, a number of sea officers, and a great many other spectators. The event of the trial stands as follows:

The NEW PUMP, Mr. Cole's,

(Worked with men.)

"Four men pumped out one ton of water in 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

Two men pumped out one ton in 55 sec.

The OLD PUMP.

Seven men pumped out one ton in 76 seconds.—Four men pumped out one ton in 81 seconds.—Two men could not move it."

Sherborne, Sept. 5. On Wednesday last
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there was observed in Honiton, in the county of Devon, an appearance in the air of a large ball of fire, which gradually passed with a train, and its explosion was like that of a sky rocket, with a sulphureous smell. On Thursday morning there was a violent rain, which lasted four or five hours, which raised the waters at the bridge at the lower part of the town, broke down walls and fences, and ran in at the windows of many houses, carrying away goods, &c. particularly Mess. Maynard, barns and snook's wool, oils, and other goods, household furniture, &c. At a dwelling near by, where was a man, his wife, and several children up stairs, the water undermined the chimney, which fell and broke in the roof, and the woman was killed on the spot; providentially the others were preserved, by being dug out of the ruins. Had it happened by night, far greater damages would undoubtedly have been done, and many lives lost. The flood was the greatest here, and in the adjacent villages, that has been known in the memory of man. Many bridges have been carried away.

Newcastle, Aug. 27. A few days ago as two men were passing through Long-Benton church-yard, they observed some bees rising out of the ground, and having a spade with them, one of them, merely out of curiosity, struck the spade into the ground, and finding the bees come out thicker the deeper he dug, he continued digging until he unexpectedly came to a coffin (there being no similitude on the spot of any grave) which one of them struck with the spade, and it immediately mouldered into dust: they then observed a lump of honey comb, which one of them snatched up, and in breaking the same, found a human skull, in the cavity of which the bees had made the honey.

Edinburgh, Aug. 27. One William Harries, at Ayr, is taken into custody, at the instance of the Thistle Banking Company, Glasgow, who, from very strong circumstances, appears to be principally concerned in a late forgery of their notes, and a great number of the forged notes are found in his possession. These forged notes made their first appearance at Haddington, where, on Monday last, a person, in the habit of a gentleman, passed off a very great number of them. He put up in the evening at an inn in that place, and acquainted the landlord of his having received considerable payments in Glasgow notes, which were of no use in England, whither he was going, and begged his assistance in getting gold or Edinburgh notes, which he pretended would do at Newcastle. The landlord obligingly did his utmost, and not only his own, but all he could raise among his friends was carried off by this impostor. He went towards England next day, and the same day the forgery was discovered, but too late to apprehend him, though, from a packet sent by him to the post-office at

Haddington, the above important discovery has been made.

Dublin, Aug. 30. The number of acres of land in England 34,088,500
In Wales — — 5,398,500
Total 39,487,000

Ireland is computed at 11,042,642

Note, That all the bogs and mountains in Ireland were left out of the surveys of it, and that therefore, as 1000 acres of Irish plantation measure do make 1620 English acres, Ireland, taking in the said unsurveyed bogs and mountains, must be as large as England, Wales excepted.

The duke of Bedford, has this month visited Ireland, and been installed chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin.

Charles-Town, July 8. Eight transports, with about eighteen hundred Greeks and other christians from Smyrna and the southern parts of Europe, skilled in the culture of vines, olives, coffee, cotton, &c. are arrived at St. Augustine under the direction of Dr. Andrew Turnbull, in order to settle the land in East-Florida, granted to that gentleman and others concerned with him.

The royal hospital of Greenwich in Jamaica, suddenly took fire on the 12th of July, supposed by lightening, and in a few hours was reduced to a heap of ruins, baffling the utmost efforts of his majesty's seamen, encouraged by the presence of the admiral to save it. The navy and victualling stores were at the same time in great danger of being destroyed.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 28. **S**IR William Best, bart. was married to Miss Jackson—Dr. Hinckley, to Miss Ann Barry—30. Thomas Dawson, Esq; to Mrs. Holmes, relict of the late admiral.

Aug. 2. Mr. John Davis, to Miss Sarah Woodcock. (See p. 215.)—12. James Russell, Esq; to Miss Delamotte—Benjamin Kidney, Esq; to Miss Pomeroy—15. John Gates, Esq; to lady Beaumont, relict of Sir George—22. Christopher Bethel, Esq; to hon. Miss Sandys—Heneage Legge, Esq; son of the late baron Legge, to Miss Musgrove, daughter of Sir Philip—29. Thomas Sommers-Cox, Esq; to Miss Anne Thistlethwaite.

September 11. Francis Canning, Esq; to Miss Giffard—Tho. Steade, Esq; to Miss Pegge—19. William Grove, Esq; to Miss Lucy Sneyd—Sir John Lyndsay, bart. to Miss Milner—20. Robert Hytham, Esq; to Miss Chipp—22. Thomas Delaval, Esq; to Miss Watson, a 75,000l. fortune.

Latelý. Sir Griffith Boynton, bart. to Miss Mary Heblethwaite, daughter of James Heblethwaite, of Bridlington, Yorksh. Esq;—Henry Coulthorpe

Coulthorpe Campion, Esq; to Miss Heathcote—John Lawson, Esq; only son of Sir Henry, of Brough-hall, in Yorkshire, bart. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick in Lancashire, Esq;—James Donn, Esq; to Miss Jeffery—Joshua Eamanson, Esq; to Miss Potts.

Aug. 23. Viscountess Downe was delivered of a daughter—Lady of hon. Asheton Curzon, of a daughter—30. Lady Courtenay, of a son and heir—Lady of the archbishop of York of a daughter.

Sept. 2. Lady of Mr. Serjeant Glyn, of a son.

Lately. Mrs. Clavering, of Callely, in Northumberland, of a daughter—Mrs. Tilton, of a son—Viscountess Clan-William of a daughter—Lady Maxwell of a son—Lady Winifred Constable, of a daughter—Lady of James Steuart, Esq; of a daughter—Countess of Darlington, of a daughter—Mrs. Hotham, of Norfolk-street, of a son—Countess of Lanesborough, of a daughter—Lady Louisa Clayton, of a son, Viscountess Jocelyn, of a son—Lady Hoghton, of a son—Lady Broughton of a daughter—Lady Eliz. Wemyss of a son—Lady Susan Lambton, of a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 1. **R**IGHT Hon. Lady Dowager Harvey, mother of the earl of Bristol—3. Most Rev. Dr. Thomas Secker, lord archbishop of Canterbury, aged seventy-five, (see p. 439.)—Lady Swinburn of Capheaton, in Cumberland—9. Mrs. Whitfield, wife of Mr. Whitfield, the methodist preacher—11. Peter Collinson, Esq; F. R. S. aged seventy-five, well known in the learned world—The celebrated Dr. John Huxham, of Plymouth, whose writings are in great esteem—14. Right hon. the marchioness of Carnarvon—17. Rev. Nathaniel Lardner, D. D. well known by his many learned works in support of Christianity, of which he was a real ornament—Mrs. Battyn, daughter of Sir Charles Palmer, bart.—20. Rev. Mr. Spence, prebendary of Durham, and professor of modern history, Oxon.—Mrs. Pritchard, the celebrated actress. (See p. 231.)—Mr. James Abree, printer at Canterbury—24. Gilbert Thoraton, of Southwark, Esq;—Tho. Mills, Esq; a West-India merchant—Mr. Isaac Basire an eminent engraver—25. Henry Winter, Esq; an attorney in the Pipe-Office—26. Mrs. Molyneux, relict of James-More Molyneux, Esq;—29. Right hon. Lady Abergavenny.

Sept. 5. Algernon Sidney, Esq; son of the late William Perry, Esq; by the hon. Eliz. Sidney, niece and coheir of Joceline Sidney, earl of Leicester—William Stewart, Esq; king's remembrancer in the court of Exchequer in Scotland—Hezekiah Walker, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq;—7. Edward Stephenson, Esq; late governor of Bengal—8. John Berkeley, Esq; clerk of the exchequer in the Ex-

chequer—10. George Bryant, of Deptford, Esq;—John Andel, of Brecknockshire, Esq;—11. Lady Frances Crosbie, sister of the earl of Mornington—Lady Ann Talbot, daughter of Thomas earl Fauconberg—14. William Cayley, Esq; formerly a commissioner of excise.

Lately. On Aug. 28, the right hon. Eric Sutherland, commonly called lord Duffus—Right hon. the earl of Dumfries and Stair—Tho. Cholwick, of Oldston, Devon, Esq;—Matthew Henshaw of Belston, Hants, Esq;—Rev. Mr. Harris, prebendary of Chichester, &c.—Paul Foudrinier, Esq; late a silk weaver—Paul Sadler, Esq; a barrister at law—William Bouchier, of Queen's-square, Esq;—Robert Penystone, of Bloomsbury, Esq;—Rev. Dr. Hayward, warden of New-College, Oxon, by a fall from his horse—Lady Goring, mother of Sir Charles, aged 100—Philip Juxon, of Barnsley, Hants, Esq;—John Damer, Esq; uncle to Lord Milton, aged 95—Luke Singleton, of Gloucester, Esq;—Rev. Dr. Mather, rector of Whitechappel—Hon. Benjamin Tasker, president of the council in Maryland—Pearce A'Court, Esq; late member for Heytesbury—Sir Geo. Trevelyan, bart. succeeded by his eldest son, now sir John Trevelyan, bart.—Thomas Shadwell, of Stockwell, Esq;—Joseph Peters of Leadenhall-street, Esq;—Lieut. col. Carrington, of the city Trained Bands—Right hon. lord chief baron Willes, of Ireland—Rev. Mr. John Lindsay, a nonjuror—James Cunningham, Esq; governor of several hospitals—Mrs. Phipps, wife of Thomas Phipps, Esq; of Leigh, near Warminster, Wilts.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Thretsell is presented to the rectory of Covenham, Lincolnshire—George Watson, M. A. to the vicarage of Haggerstone, Wilts—John Cooke, M. A. to the living of Swillond, Suffolk—Mr. Pote, to the living of St. George, Southwark—Mr. Woodeson, to the vicarage of Wenhamston, Suffolk—Mr. Tong, to the rectory of Westerfield, Suffolk—Mr. Everard, to the vicarage of Darlingham, Norfolk—Mr. Foley, to the rectory of St. Peter's, Herefordshire—Mr. Sawell, to the rectory of Wandon, Bucks—Mr. Page, to the chaplainry of the factory at Oporto—Mr. Herring, to the rectory of Hemingby, Lincolnshire—Mr. Hodgkin, to the living of Selham, Suffex—Mr. Nicholson, to the living of Dudcott, Berks—Mr. Wade to the rectory of Cooling, Kent—Mr. Fletcher to the vicarage of Winterhey, Wilts—Mr. Clarke, to the rectory of Berley in the Moors, Yorkshire—Mr. Ferris, to the vicarage of Royston, Hertfordshire—Mr. Boyes, to the vicarage of Dundfel, Norfolk—Mr. Haiding, to a prebend of Worcester—Mr. Chamberlaine to the livings of Cressingham and Bodney, in Norfolk—Mr. Snow to the rectory of Broughton

Broughton-Flegis, Wilts—Dr. Berkeley, to a prebend of Canterbury—Mr. Keylett, to the vicarage of Workfall, Yorkshire—Mr. Dodsworth, to the vicarage of Calne, Wilts—Mr. Smith, to the vicarage of Islington, Middlesex—Mr. Wharton, to the vicarage of Shalford, Wilts—Mr. Warburton, to the archdeaconry of Norfolk—Mr. Hayhoe, to the rectory of Rockland, St. Peter, Norfolk—Mr. Truilel, to a prebend of St. Paul's London—Mr. Lonidale, to the vicarage of Darfield, Yorkshire—Mr. Morris, to the vicarage of Spurton, Leicestershire—Mr. Collins, to the vicarage of Swiffeld, Wilts—Mr. Simmons, to the vicarage of St. Mary, Leicester—Mr. Cole, to the rectory of Eynesbury, Hunt.—Mr. Hottle, to the rectory of Easton, Suffolk—Mr. Massey, to the rectory of Corley, Wilts—Mr. Birt, to the rectory of Lillingstone-Lovel, Dorsetshire—Mr. Sturges, to a prebend of St. Paul's—Mr. Gabriel, to the living of Barkham, Suffolk—Mr. James, was elected, Sunday lecturer of St. Michael's Cornhill—Mr. Moore, lecturer of St. Sepulchre, Snow-hill.

Rev. William Stanton, M. A. is presented to the living of Molton, Northamptonshire—Mr. Walker, to the living of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire—Mr. Arnold to the rectory of Dowdeswell, Gloucestershire—Mr. Chapman, to the rectory of Bath—Mr. Bramber to the vicarage of Wellingford, Northamptonshire—Mr. Evans, to the rectory of Sylvington, Salop—Dr. Stebbing, to the rectory of Beaconsfield, Bucks—Mr. Hume to the rectory of Bescombe, Wilts—Dr. Cope to the sub-deanery of Westminster—Mr. Talbot to the living of St. Giles, Reading—Mr. Hicks-Paul, to the rectory of Catewick, Yorkshire—Dr. Harrison, to the rectory of Heyford, Oxfordshire—Mr. Buckle to the rectory of All-Saints, Norwich—Dr. Wake, to a prebend of Westminster—Dr. Sharp, to a prebend of Durham—Mr. Warkman, to the living of Earldon, Norfolk—Mr. Romney, to the vicarage of Berwick—Rev. Mr. Benson, to the archdeaconry of Downe—Mr. Smyth, to a prebend of Gloucester—Dr. Clark, to the vicarage of Woodnesborough, near Sandwich—Hon. and Rev. James York, to the living of Allhallows the Great, London—Mr. Temple, to the vicarage of Addingham, in Cumberland—Mr. Watts, to the vicarage of Derfingham, Norfolk—Mr. Alford, to the rectory of Weston-Zoyland, in Somersetshire—Mr. Freeman, to the vicarage Holt, Wilts—Mr. Keate to the vicarage of Laverton, Somersetshire—Mr. Newton, to the living of St. John's, Norwich—Messrs. Marriotte and Swanne, are chosen joint lecturers of St. Luke's, Old-street—Rev. Mr. Grant, lecturer of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Rev. Henry Whitfield, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Margaret, Lothbury, with the vicarage of Alveley, Essex—To enable Mr.

Courtall, to hold the vicarage of Benfield, and rectory of Burwash, Sussex—William Chafin, M. A. to hold the rectory of Linlinch, Dorsetshire, and vicarage of St. Mary, Taunton—Mr. Pixwell, to hold the vicarages of Iccombe and Grinley, Worcestershire—M. Fisher, to hold the rectories of West-Putford, and Little Torrington, Devon—Mr. Hollingbery, to hold the vicarage of Salefhunt, and rectory of Winchelsea, Sussex—Dr. Newcome, to hold the rectories of Lamberhurst, Kent, and St. Mildred in the Poultry, London—Mr. Saunders, to hold the vicarages of Farningham and Newington, Kent.—A dispensation passed the seal to enable the rev. William Radley, M. A. to hold the rectories of Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, and Ingram in Northumberland.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, June 21. Rev. Jos. Deane Bourke, M. A. is presented to the deanery of Killaloe; Mr. James Dixon, to the deanery of Down, and Mr. Robert Bligh, to the deanery of Elphin, all in Ireland.

July 2 John Thomas LL.D. to the deanery of Westminster, in the room of the bishop of Rochester, who resigned.

St. James's, July 5. Mr. William Stockwood, to a prebend of Westminster—Mr. William Arden to a prebend of Worcester.

Whitehall, Aug. 12. Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, is appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, in the room of the late Dr. Secker.

PROMOTIONS, Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, May 28. William Obrien Esq; is appointed secretary, and provost marshal of the Bermuda islands—William Langham, of Ramburys Manor, in Wilts, Esq; and Elizabeth his wife, and their issue, are enabled to take the name and arms of Jones.

War-office, June 11. Col. Robert Watson, is appointed aid-de-camp to the king—Sir Frederick Evelyn, bart. lieutenant, and lieutenant-col. in the 1st troop of horse grenadier-guards, and Capt. Adane, major.

Whitehall, June 14. Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby, is appointed paymaster of the forces—18. James G. enville and Isaac Baire, Esqrs. and the Viscount Clare, joint vice-treasurers &c. of Ireland.

St. James's, June 16. John Hatfield, Esq; underclerk of the House of Commons in the room of Tho. Tyrwhit, Esq;

Whitehall, June 21. James Nugent, Donore, in Ireland, Esq; is created a baronet of that kingdom—Edward Loftus, Esq; and John Freke, Esq; also baronets thereof.

St. James's, June 29. Lord Cathcart, and Sir Joseph Yorke, were sworn of the privy council.

Whitehall, July 2. Dudley Alexander-Sidney

Sidney Colby, Esq; is created Lord Sidney of Leix, baron of Stradbally: Abraham Creighton, Esq; baron Erne of Crum-castle, in the county of Fermanagh: And John Eyre, Esq; baron Eyre of Eyre court, in the county of Galway, in Ireland—12. The Lord Chancellor, first commissioner of the treasury, president of the council, first commissioner of the admiralty, the principal secretary of state, the chancellor of the Exchequer, the bishop of London, the surveyor and auditor general of America, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elior, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, William Fitzherbert, and Thomas Robinson, Esq; are appointed commissioners for trade and plantations—Richard Phelps, Esq; provost-marshal of the Leeward-Islands—Henry Eccles, Esq; attorney-general of Barbadoes—John Christopher Roberts, Esq; secretary of the province of Quebec—23. William Moore, Esq; solicitor-general of Barbadoes.

Whitehall, Aug. 2. Edward Viscount Kingston, of Ireland, is created earl of Kingston, in the county of Roscommon—John Lord Mount-Eagle, Viscount Westport, of the county of Mayo—Ralph Lord Gore, Viscount Belleisle, of Belleisle, in the county of Fermanagh—13. Norborne, Lord Botetourt, is appointed governor of Virginia in the room of General Amherst—Charles Price, Esq; is created a baronet of Great-Britain—30. Hon. Robert Walpole is appointed secretary of the extraordinary embassy to the most christian king—John Marsh, Esq; consul at Malaga.

Sept. 17. George Mercer, Esq; lieut. gov. of North-Carolina—20. A licence is granted to Thomas Scott, of London, merchant, and his heirs, to take and use the name of Jackson, in addition to the name of Scott.

From the rest of the Papers.

Major Gen. Salter, is appointed first major of the 1st reg. of Foot-guards—Lt. Col. Gore, col. of the 61st reg. of foot—Major Gen. Urnstone, lieut. col. of the 1st reg. of Foot-Guards; hon. col. Philip Sherard second major, and hon. col. George Lane Parker, third major—Col. Hall, lieut. col. Col. Whitshed first major, and Col. Hudson, second major of the third regiment of ditto—Major Gen. Grey, col. of the thirty-seventh regiment of foot, late Stewart's—Lieut. Gen. Armiger, governor of Languard-fort—Col. Robert Boyd, lieut. gov. of Gibraltar—Major Whitmore, lieut. col. of the sixth regiment of foot, and lord Robert Ker, major—Francis Lascelles, Esq; to be lieut. col. of the eighth, and William Moore, Esq; major—Capt. Mackenzie, major of the 31st regiment of foot, Major Gen. Græme, col. of the 19th, Alexander Maitland, Esq; col. of the 49th, Major Gen. Geare, of the 62d, Major Thomas Bruce, major of the 60th, and Capt. Bromley, major of the 62d.—Col. Munster, go-

vernor of St. Philip's, Minorca—Robert Wilmot, Esq; secretary, &c. to the governor of Bengal—Dr. Leeds is chosen physician to the London-Hospital—William Moore, Esq; is appointed solicitor general of Barbadoes—Thomas Gray, Esq; LL. B. professor of modern history in the university of Cambridge—Mr. Franklin, lieut. gov. of St. John's, in the Bay of Fundy—Isaac Deschamps, Esq; chief justice of the said settlement.—Alexander Symson, Esq; judge of vice admiralty at Grenada, &c. &c.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 1. We have received advice, that the Russians have canonaded, and forced, sword in hand, the town of Balta, in the Lesser Tartary, in order to carry off some Polish confederates, who had taken refuge there. This news has caused a great fermentation, as several Turks and Tartars lost their lives on the occasion. Preparations are making to secure the frontiers, and put the empire in a state of defence. The porte has sent orders to Romelia, for the troops in that province to march towards the Nester, who are to be joined by a large body of forces. Six commanders of irregular troops have had orders to raise 6000 volunteers. The Dgeheli Timariotes, who are not subject to personal service, are ordered to send their substitutes; and this corps, which is cavalry is reckoned at 6000 men.

On the 23d and 24th large bodies of Janissaries, and other forces, embarked, in the port and on the canal of the Black Sea, for Varna, from whence they are to be sent to the frontiers. A number of tents and a quantity of ammunition were put on board at the same time. The bashaw of Choczim set out on the 25th for his government, and carried with him a large quantity of money.

Warsaw, July 28. Though the revolt of the peasants of the Ukraine is annihilated yet another of the same kind is arisen at Mozyr in Lithuania, on the part of the peasants of the Greek religion there, who commit all sorts of excesses. They have already murdered several gentlemen together with their wives and children; and have vowed the death of the Starost of Mozyr, whom they are surrounding on every side in his own territories, and it is feared he will perish by their hands.

Warsaw, August 10. The insurrections and disorders which desolate the kingdom are still increasing; the people become more and more exasperated; and the greatest part of the provinces feel all the most terrible effects of a civil war. Crimes are so much the more frequent, as they are committed with impunity; the tribunals have no longer

any

any authority; and we discover every where the traces of a real anarchy. (See p. 444.)

Warsaw, August 13. The confederates of Siradia have been defeated by the Russians between Petricow and Przedborz; 120 men were slain in the action, 80 made prisoners, and the rest dispersed.

Warsaw, Aug. 24. Prince Prozorowski, major-general of the troops of the empress of Russia, is arrived here with the news, that the city of Cracow was taken by assault on the 17th inst. The attack began at two in the morning, and lasted four hours. The soldiers were not allowed to plunder. [The confederates made prisoners were 3000, and 500 Russians were slain.] (See p. 443, 444.)

Piotzko, August 24. The peasants of the Ukraine, who were accomplices in the first revolt, have been put in irons, and are sentenced to work on the fortifications for life. Three hundred are to be sent to Warsaw, one hundred to Lemburg, and the same number to Kamienieck, the last of which places is putting into a state of defence. (See p. 443.)

Warsaw, Aug. 30. The king has issued universals for the convocation of the dyet, the opening of which he has fixed for the 7th of November next; the dyetines which are to precede it are to be held the 27th of September, and the general dyetine of Prussia on the 10th of October.

Vienna, Sept. 3. Our last advices from Constantinople assure us, that the grand seignor hath declared war against Russia with all the formalities usual on such an occasion. They add, that the grand vizir hath declared to the minister of their imperial and royal majesties, that this war will be carried on against Russia only.

Dresden, Sept. 17. A new order of knight-hood has been erected by the prince administrator: and twenty-six knights thereof have been created.

Frankfort on the Mayn, Aug. 24. We have just received advice of the death of the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, prince bishop of Augsburg. By this event prince Clement of Saxony, archbishop of Treves, who was co-adjutor to the deceased, obtains a third bishoprick.

Rome, Aug. 24. The heat of the weather, of which there is not yet the least diminution, has been greater this summer than it was in the year 1718. A drop of rain has not fallen for near nine months.

Madrid, July 10. On the 21st inst. the Augustines of Spilimberty, the Benedictines of Nonantola, and the Minors of Fivatal, had notice to quit their houses within three days; and we are assured that thirteen other small convents in this duchy have been suppressed. Each of the monks is to have six sequins to defray his travelling expences.

Madrid, August 9. The king hath issued

an ordinance, prohibiting the importation of all sorts of linen and cotton cloths, either painted or printed, into any of the ports of this monarchy. As there are great quantities in divers magazines, the king has granted to the proprietors of them the term of two years to sell them in. In order that the king's subjects may not be deprived of this sort of merchandize, several manufactories for printing cotton are established in the provinces of Catalonia and Arragon.

Extract of a Letter from Neufchatel.

"Some of the assassins of Mr. Gaudot, late advocate general of the king of Prussia at Neufchatel, have been broke upon the wheel, hanged in effigy, and the rest of them banished the country. (See p. 331.)

The five following articles, by way of punishment to the satisfaction of his Prussian majesty, have been imposed upon the city of Neuenbourg. 1. That the citizens who were on the 23d of May last disarmed by the garrison, shall remain so for a twelvemonth longer. 2. That the genadier company, with their commissioned and non-commissioned officers, shall be dismissed and abolished for ever. 3. That the four ministers, and the magistrates of the city of Neuenbourg, shall come to the castle together, and there, in the presence of the delegated minister and plenipotentiary, baron de Darshaw, the vice-governor, and with the rest of his Prussian majesty's counsellors of state assembled on purpose on this occasion, beg pardon. 4. That the city not only shall pay all the expences, as well what is required to maintain the auxiliary troops, but also make good to the widow of the late massacred M. Gaudot, the damage she sustained by the populace, as well in the house, as furniture. 5. The four laudable cantons of Bern, Lucern, Fribourg, and Solothurn, guaranty and promise that this satisfaction shall be executed. In this manner the affair of Neufchatel has been settled and finished; it is also agreed to make it known to the public, in order that it may serve for an answer to the various scurrilous papers and libels, published by the news-writers of Hambourg from time to time, with a view of imposing on the public, and artfully endeavouring to conceal the truth."

Paris, August 19. We are informed from divers interior parts of this kingdom, that the price of grain and other provisions is considerably diminished; and it is certain that the king's edict, which grants an unbounded liberty to export and import corn in all our ports, hath been productive of salutary effects. This edict is the sole and best encouragement for agriculture; and it is an incontestible truth, that plenty and cheap markets are the fruits of the freedom of commerce; while scarcity and dearth are the consequences of restraint and prohibition.

[For Corsican news see p. 494.]



